The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3793 第三千七百六十九號 同治己巳年十一月二十七日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY 29TH DECEMBER, 1869. 禮拜三 英十二月廿九號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

None.

Departures.

Dec. 28, JANE SPIERS, for Saigon.
Dec. 28, ELEANOR, for Saigon.
Dec. 29, SEABIRD, for Saigon.
Dec. 29, HACKMATAC, for Saigon.
Dec. 29, HERZOG ERNST, for Yokohama.
Dec. 29, ADELINA, for Manila.
Dec. 29, ELLEN RICKMERS, for Saigon.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
DECEMBER 28TH.

Belle, for Bangkok.
Pekin, for Cape St. James.
Adeline, for Manila.
Henriette E. Susanna, for Shanghai.
Ernst Emil, for Saigon.
Ellen Rickmers, for Saigon.

Passengers.

None.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Horse, Dog Cart, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Sundry.

NOTICE.

MR. D. C. TATA himself has resumed the business of the Firm from this day.
D. C. TATA.
14d 2384 Hongkong, 18th December, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. H. H. WARDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 2311 China, 1st December, 1869.

MR. PAUL GERHARD HESSE and Mr. ALBERT GÜLTZOW have been authorized to sign our firm here and in China from this date.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
3m 2063 Hongkong, 1st November, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted MR. BENJAMIN E. GALL as a Partner in our firm.
FAWCETT & Co.
tf 643 Hongkong, 1st April, 1869.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.
C. LANGDON DAVIES.
tf 1243 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

DR. VARNUM D. COLLINS,

HOLDING a Diploma from the Philadelphia Dental College, resumes the practice of his profession at Hongkong. *Office and Residence, 52, Wyndham Street*; but patients visited at their homes if desired. All diseases of the teeth treated, and artificial work inserted on gold, silver, vulcanite and Allen's continuous gum.
tf 1150 Hongkong, 14th June, 1869.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Market Circulars, prepared by the Chamber, will in future be issued *late* on the *afternoon* of the day preceding the departures of the fortnightly P. & O. Mail Steamers. Subscribers are requested to send for their copies between the hours of 4 P.M. and midnight.
J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 20th July, 1869. [tf 1402

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st May Next.

THOSE very desirable Business Premises, situated in the *Queen's Road*, and extending to the Praya, at present occupied by Messrs. BOWRA & Co.

This property can be divided into three portions—that in the Praya is detached, and contains extensive Godowns in the ground and middle floors, with private residence on the upper floor, and separate entrance thereto.

The portion abutting on the *Queen's Road*, from its very central position, is admirably adapted for a Shop or Store, having Godowns on the basement floor, and Dwelling Apartment on the upper floor.

The central portion consist of two Blocks of Buildings, each two storied, and suitable for Offices and Godowns.

For Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 426 Hongkong, 1st March, 1869.

CLUB CHAMBERS, D'AGUILAR STREET

A FEW Sets of these desirable Chambers are now vacant, and can be had on reasonable terms. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2147 Hongkong, 14th November, 1868.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Peshili Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size*, *locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

E. R. HANDLEY,
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY).

HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH, ZINC WORKER, AND GAS FITTER,
16, *Queen's Road West.*
tf 1014 Hongkong, 26th May, 1869.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS,
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—JULIUS MENKE, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq. | A. Jeost, Esq.
William Lemann, Esq. | J. P. Duncanson, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | Honble. R. Rowett.
S. D. Sassoon, Esq. | E. R. Belilios, Esq.
Honble. J. B. Taylor.

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.,
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager,*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY
SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:—

THE CAPITAL
of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
The amount actually paid up is £289,195. This with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—
Invested Funds of the Royal Insurance Company, 30th June, 1869:—

Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571 11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property	33,500 0 0
£30,000 Reduced 3 per cent. Consols	28,085 1 3
India Government 5 per cent. Debentures	100,000 0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,090 17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	335,476 17 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,560 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,160 0 0
United States Government Stocks	101,330 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,106 11 6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values	477,195 0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,938 8 5
	£1,672,356 16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents. At 31st Dec. 1868, these stood at £166,089 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

After payment of Losses, Annuities and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—

Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec. 1864	£621,494 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865	103,146 7 3
" " " 1866	124,165 7 5
" " " 1867	128,563 5 10
" " " 1868	144,945 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital	£1,122,275 8 1

The Directors also think it desirable to State that THE BUSINESS OF THE "ROYAL" HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents.
2173 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

FOR SALE,

(Under power contained in the Mortgage Deed).

ALL those valuable Premises situate in Hongkong, abutting on *Queen's Road* on the South, and partly on the *Praya* on the North, formerly occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., and now in the occupation of Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co. The Premises are built on Marine Lot No. 101, and are held under Lease from the Crown for 999 years, subject to a Crown rent of £30, per annum. The Premises are spacious and airy, and the ground comprises an area of 14,400 square feet.

Also,

Those valuable Premises adjoining the above on its Western boundary, formerly in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank, and built on Inland Lot No. 514. These Premises are likewise held under a Crown Lease for 999 years, subject to a Crown rent of £24 10s. per annum, and the Lot contains an area of 6,750 square feet.

The above valuable Property will be sold by Public Auction in Hongkong on some early day (of which due notice will be given), unless previously disposed of by private contract.

For further particulars, apply to
MESSRS. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.,
OR,
HENRY C. CALDWELL, Esq.,
Solicitor.
tf 1479 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1869.

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION AND GUNPOWDER.
RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Agents for
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
and
E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.,
are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. [1y 713 Ap. 10

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
tf1422] QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag1

Intimations.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES!
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN
TO
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL!

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE
VIA
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Is now in complete running order from SAN FRANCISCO
TO THE
"ATLANTIC SEA BOARD."

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY!
Making prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the Eastern States for all the Cities of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS, and connecting at
NEW YORK
With the several Steamer Lines to
ENGLAND, FRANCE,
AND ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

THROUGH TIME GOING EAST. From San Francisco to Omaha, 4 days and 7 hours; to CHICAGO, 5 days and 7 hours; to NEW YORK, Seven Days!

THROUGH FIRST-CLASS FARE REDUCED. From San Francisco to Omaha, $83.25; to St. Louis, $97.50; Chicago, $97.50; to NEW YORK, $112.50; to Boston, $114.75.

SECOND-CLASS TRAINS leave San Francisco daily (Sunday excepted). Fare to Omaha, $45.00; St. Louis, $45.00; Chicago, $45.00; NEW YORK, $50.00.

CHILDREN not over Twelve (12) years of age, Half Fare; under Five (5) years of age, FREE.

100 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE (per adult passenger) FREE. 50 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE (per child between 5 and 12 years of age, FREE.

EXTRA BAGGAGE (over 100 pounds) between Sacramento and Omaha (Currency) $15 per 100 pounds.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING COACHES,
SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD!
Are Run Daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and intermediate points. These DRAWING ROOM CARS by day, and SLEEPING CARS by night, are unexcelled for comfort and convenience to the passenger while en route—combining the elegance of a private parlor and all accommodations pertaining to a well furnished chamber, with Comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, &c. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

THROUGH TICKET OFFICE:
415, CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THROUGH FREIGHTS from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and other Eastern Cities, contracted through at low rates.
MARK GOODS "CARE C. P. R. R."

MONEY SAVED by purchasing TICKETS at the Company's Office in San Francisco.
CHAS. CROCKER,
General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent.
September, 1869. [1914

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, *Limited.*

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days included.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
1m 2206 Hongkong, 1st December, 1869.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks in the above Company for a *Period of Ten days*, on Merchandise stored in first-class Godowns, at ⅛th of one per cent.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1636 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

GUARDIAN
FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821;
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

CANTON, 25th November, 1869.

I, THE Undersigned, beg to inform every merchantman and whatever person interested in the matter, that a certain Mr. CHARLES FANNEGE, styling himself as a Belgian subject, and sometimes taking the name of "D'HASSELGREEN," has run away from my house, in which he was employed as a Clerk, leaving an enormous deficit, and taking my Passport, my Cheque Book of the *Chartered Mercantile Bank*, and few other important papers.

As I fear that that person makes an abuse of my name and my papers towards new dupes, I beg to give you this very information for yourself taking care. Yours faithfully,
G. PERRIN,
French Merchant, Canton.
2260]

AN Elementary Course of French Lessons will take place every Monday and Thursday, from half-past eight to half past ten.
L. THEVENIN,
41, *Wyndham Street.*
tf 2101 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

A VEGETABLE and FLOWER GARDEN, in excellent order and cultivation, to be let at *Wong-nai-chong*. Apply to
SHARP & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
tf 1755 Hongkong, 11th September, 1869.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 119 Hongkong, January, 1867.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

KONKURS-ERÖFFNUNG.

UEBER das Vermoegen der Kaufleute Friedrich Eduard Arnold, Oscar Arnold, and Herrmann Bauermeister, in Firma F. E. ARNOLD & Co. hierselbst ist der kaufmaennische Konkurs eroeffnet und der Tag der Zahlungseinstellung auf den 10ten. ds. Mts. Mittags 12 Uhr festgesetzt worden.

Zum einstweiligen Verwalter der Masse ist der Kaufmann CARL ROHDE bestellt.

Allen, welche von dem Gemeinschuldner etwas an Geld, Papieren oder andern Sachen in Besitz oder Gewahrsam haben, oder welche ihm etwas verschulden, wird aufgegeben nichts an denselben zu verabfolgen oder zu zahlen, vielmehr von dem Besitze der Gegenstaende bis zum 15ten. Februar, 1870, einschliesslich dem Gericht oder dem Verwalter der Masse Anzeige zu machen und Alles mit Vorbehalt ihrer etwaigen Rechte ebendahin zur Konkurmasse abzuliefern. Pfand-Inhaber und andere mit denselben gleichberechtigte Gläubiger des Gemeinschuldners haben von den in ihrem Besitze befindlichen Pfandstuecken nur Anzeige zu machen.

Alle Gläubiger haben ebenfalls bis zum 15ten. Februar, 1870, ihre Forderungen bei dem Gericht oder dem Verwalter der Masse einzureichen.

Yokohama, den 13ten. December, 1869.
Konsular Gericht des Norddeutschen Bundes zu Yokohama.
tf 2421] BRANDT.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 29th December, 1869, at 4 P.M.,
At the Horse Repository, 6, *Duddell Street,*—
A Bay Arab HORSE, goes quiet in saddle, and has been driven in Harness.
An English built DOG CART, in thorough order, and sundry other TRAPS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
2425 Hongkong, 28th December, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, *Queen's Road,*
THIS DAY,
the 29th instant, at noon,—
An Invoice of Coward's Dilman's STORES, comprising MUSTARD, SALAD OIL, VINEGAR, PICKLES, SAUCE, CAPERS, Lemon SYRUP, 1 lb. and 3 lbs. Jars JAMS, Candied PEEL, CURRANTS, FIGS, MUSCATELS, Pudding RAISINS, ALMONDS, TAPIOCA, Pearl BARLEY, ARROWROOT, OATMEAL, MACCARONI, Anchovy PASTE, Bloater PASTE, BLOATERS, Cheddar CHEESE, &c. &c. &c.
30 doz. SHOVELS.
2 Cases EAU DE COLOGNE.
100 Pairs Dawson's BOOTS.
3 Barrels Sheet ZINC.
50 Cases Square STEEL, assorted sizes.
10 " Bock BEER.
1 " Bryant & May's MATCHES.
A few dozen of Windsor and Newton's Sketch BLOCKS and Artist's SUNDRIES.
A few Cases HAMS.
100 Alpaca COATS, a few dozen Woollen SHIRTS.
50 lbs. Gold THREAD.
And,
(For account of the concerned,)
17 Cases Preserved POTATOES,
Ex "Florence Nightingale,"
More or less Sea Damaged.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
2426 Hongkong, 28th December, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
TO MORROW,
the 30th December, 1869, at 12 o'clock,
At his Sales Rooms,
"COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDINGS,"—
20 Cases, each 200 lbs., SNUFF.
1 " Dawson's BOOTS.
50 Kegs Spanish OLIVES.
34 Boxes Yellow SOAP.
50 Cases Borden's Condensed MILK, "Eagle Brand."
28 " PORTER, Quarts and Pints.
25 Doz. 1 lb. Bottles MUSTARD.
25 " Wooden PIPES.
10 " Cigar TUBES.
25 Mille ENVELOPES.
25 Doz. CHISELS.
10 " THERMOMETERS.
25 Gro. a Boot WEB.
50 Doz. Powder FLASKS.
25 REVOLVERS.
100 Doz. COCKSCREWS.
Toilet SOAP, POMADE, RUGS, TOWELS, DELAINES, COLGARS, Black BROAD CLOTH,
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
2435 Hongkong, 29th December, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Rev. D. B. MORRIS, on
THURSDAY,
the 6th January, 1870, at noon,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising Damask Covered COUCHES and CHAIRS, Mahogany Centre and Side TABLES, ENGRAVINGS, CLOCK, CHANDELIER, Window CURTAINS, CARPETS, RUGS, FENDERS and IRONS, Bagatelle TABLE, Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, Electro Plated and GLASSWARE, Dinner and Dessert SERVICES, WHAT-NOT, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, Dressing TABLES, MIRRORS,
&c., &c., &c.
A PIANO by Schröder.
CANTERBURY and Music STOOL.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
2434 Hongkong, 29th December, 1869.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

THE Assistant Controller is prepared to receive sealed Tenders, in Duplicate, addressed "Tenders for Flour" until MONDAY, 3rd January next, for the supply of Flour for the service of Her Majesty's Troops in China, for the year ending 31st March, 1871. The Flour to be extra superfine American, in Barrels of 196 lbs. each, and to be guaranteed to keep good for three months after delivery.

Conditions of Contract, Forms of Tender, and other information can be obtained on application at this Office.
Controller's Office, Commissariat,
Hongkong, 27th December, 1869. [8d 2417

GEORGE ELSTER,
MERCHANT AND LLOYDS AGENT,
CALLAO AND LIMA,
6m 2429] PERU. [Dec. 24

EASTLACK & WINN,
Dental Surgeons.

DR. WINN begs to intimate that he has returned from the Coast Ports, and can be consulted at his residence in *Arbuthnot Road*, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
tf 2171 Hongkong, 16th November, 1869.

G. DA SILVEIRA,
JEWELLER AND WATCH MAKER,
2 *doors past the Hongkong Dispensary,*
QUEEN'S ROAD,
tf 926] HONGKONG. [May 11

LEONARD BARNES,
GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER
(By appointment).
Funerals entrusted to his care will be properly and economically conducted.
Head Stones cut and erected.
Spring Gardens,
Opposite Messrs. Bull, Purdon & Co.
tf 755 Hongkong, 15th April, 1869.

B. J. DORSEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
INSURANCE AGENT,
41 *and* 42, *Merchants' Exchange,*
CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

References:—
ALLAN MCLANE, Esq., President, Pacific M. S. S. Co., New York.
LOUIS MCLANE, Esq., New York.
JOHN EADIE, Esq., President, United States Life Ins. Co., New York.
Messrs. BARRON & Co., San Francisco.
Messrs. C. ADOLPHE, LOW & Co., San Francisco.
T. A. HARRIS, Esq., Agent, P. M. S. S. Co., Hongkong.
GEO. E. LANE, Esq., Agent, Pacific M. S. S. Co., Yokohama.
GEO. F. BOWMAN, Esq., Agent, Pacific M. S. S. Co., Shanghai. [1y 1837

Intimations.

THE "ONLY" BOWLING ALLEYS IN HONGKONG!

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., &c.,
AND THE
OFFICERS OF H.M.S. "GALATEA."

ORIENTAL BOWLING ALLEYS AND BILLIARD SALOON,
4, WELLINGTON STREET.

The Proprietor begs respectfully to announce that the lease to the Hongkong Club has expired, and that the above establishment is now at the service of his numerous patrons and the public generally, also that he has two of the FINEST AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES ever imported into Hongkong, made specially for him by Messrs. STRAHLE and HUGHES, of California, and which are available for use.

Wines and Spirits of the First Quality.
D. BROWNE, *Proprietor.*
tf 2176 Hongkong, 17th November, 1869.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial Secretary.
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio).
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon.*
Mr. YOUNG, *House Surgeon.*
H. P. AUSTIN, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—
1st Class (Private Room), per day, $3.00
2nd " (2 Beds in ea. Room) " " $2.00
3rd " (Public Wards), " " $1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.
1st Class ... $60.
2nd " ... $40.
3rd " ... $20.)

By order,
H. P. AUSTIN,
Treasurer.
6m 1314 Hongkong, 25th October, 1869.

THE HONGKONG
TAI-YEUK-FONG HAIR-WASH.

THIS elegant Toilet requisite combines the properties of a RESTORER, POMADE, and WASH.
As a "Restorer," Nutritive and Strengthening;
As a "Pomade," Not a grease but acting as such; and,
As a "Wash," Cooling, Cleansing, and Agreeable.

Introduced and Sold by
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By appointment
To H.E. The Governor: To H.R.H. and Household. The Duke of Edinburgh.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED 1841.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1869.

MORRIS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
NEWS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
tf 647 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1869.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, DECEASED.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, formerly of Hongkong, and lately of Acton, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, one of the Executors in the said Will named, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts forthwith. Persons having claims against the Estate are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims, to the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., or to HENRY C. CALDWELL, Esq., Solicitor, on or before the 31st day of January, 1870, after which date no claims will be received or admitted.
Dated Hongkong, 9th day of July, 1869.
R. E. BAKER,
Executor.
tf 1342

ESTATE OF LEE-A-FONG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Second and Final Dividend of this estate will be payable, at the rate of two per cent. on all admitted claims, at the Office of Mr. C. LANGDON DAVIES, Public Accountant, Pedder's Wharf, from WEDNESDAY, the 1st, until FRIDAY, the 31st day of December next, inclusive; after the last mentioned date no claims can be received.
J. FAIRBAIRN,
Trustee for the Creditors of LEE-A-FONG.
2144 Hongkong, 13th November, 1869.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency The GOVERNOR and Lady MACDONNELL,
MR. W. P. FLOYD
Begs to announce that his Photographic Gallery has been RE-OPENED by His Excellency Sir R. G. MACDONNELL, C.B., and Lady MACDONNELL, on the Corner of *Wyndham* and *Wellington Streets*, where he solicits an inspection of the Finest Photographic Establishment in the Far East.

Life Size Photographic Portraits, in Oil or Water Colors.
tf 1513 Hongkong, 9th August, 1869.

THE LONDON AND CHINA HERALD.

A PAPER published for transmission by each outgoing Mail to China and Japan, containing Mercantile Intelligence and Political information, especially collated, arranged, and compiled for the use of the foreign communities in those Countries.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

Résumé of current events. Notices on the salient topics of the day. Parliamentary proceedings, comprehensively condensed. Summary of Foreign Political Movements. Naval and Military Intelligence. Miscellaneous News. Legal Intelligence. Original notices on the questions of the day connected with China and Japan. Shipping: Arrivals, Departures, Vessels Loading, Casualties, Vessels Spoken, and all Nautical Intelligence of interest. Freights, a condensed and comprehensive Report. Board of Trade and Revenue Returns. Complete Passengers' Lists. Postal and Telegraphic Intelligence. Complete Intelligence, comprising Reports of the Money Market and the Share Lists of enterprises connected with China and Japan, Reports of Meetings, Statistical Returns of Foreign Trade, Notice of Failures, Joint Stock prospectuses, Financial exposés. Course of the Produce Market, Movements and Statistical return of Bullion, a full report of the Tea Market, with quotations and statistics; the same of the Silk Market, an exhaustive and comprehensive report on Raw Cotton; state of the Rice Market, report and comparative statistics of all articles of China and Japan produce, a summary of the cargo of every ship arriving from China and Japan, a summary of the cargo of every vessel dispatched to China and Japan. Full reports of the markets for manufactures exported to China and Japan, with elaborate and comparative statistical returns. Reports and full statistical and comparative details of imports exported to China, &c., &c.

Terms of subscription inclusive of postage, £2 10s. per Annum, payable in London, or $12 payable in Hongkong.

Advertisements and Subscriptions received by
GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, London,
and W. H. BELL,
Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

Intimations.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

COPIES of the Deed of Settlement, and Forms of Application for Shares in the above Company may now be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 2310 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 1,500,000 TAELS SHANGHAI SYCEE, IN 3,000 SHARES OF 500 TAELS EACH.
Paid up Capital, TLS. 300,000, OR TLS. 100 PER SHARE.

Court of Directors:—
F. A. GROOM, Esq., of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co.
W. JACKSON, Esq., Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., of Messrs Little & Co.
T. PROBST, Esq., of Messrs Wm. Pustau & Co.
J. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Messrs Bull, Purdon & Co.
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Messrs Trautmann & Co.

Head Office, Shanghai.
Secretaries, pro tem., TRAUTMANN & Co.

Counsel to the Company.
N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Barrister at Law.*

London:
COMMITTEE OF THREE DIRECTORS.
Agents, Messrs. ROBT. BENSON & Co.

Agents:—
In Hongkong ... Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.
" Hankow ...... F. MAJOR, Esq.
" Foochow ...... Messrs. JOHN FOSTER & Co.
" Yokohama ...... " ASPINALL, CORNES & Co.
" Singapore ...... " HARRISON, SMITH & Co.

THE Company will commence business in January next, or as soon after as the Directors shall have been enabled to allot the Shares.

The Company will be a permanent one.

The Net Profits will be divided every year as follows: 30 per cent. will be returned as Bonus to *all Contributors of business, rateably in proportion* to the amount of Net Premia contributed. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital will be paid to the *Shareholders*, and the Balance of the Net Profits carried to the Reserve Fund.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 300,000, the Net Profits will be divided as follows: 30 per cent. to all Contributors of Business; 20 per cent. to the Reserve Fund; and 50 per cent. to the Shareholders.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 500,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 30 per cent. to all Contributors of Business; and 70 per cent. to the Shareholders.

The Funds will be in the hands of the Directors both at Shanghai and London, and also at such places where the business proves large enough to warrant a Committee of Directors.

Messrs. TRAUTMANN & Co. will officiate as Secretaries till 31st December, 1870, by which time the necessary arrangements will be completed for securing the services of a qualified Secretary from England.

For Forms of Application for Shares, and Copies of the Deed of Settlement, apply to the undersigned.
TRAUTMANN & Co.,
Secretaries, pro tem.
2251 Shanghai, 23rd November, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held in the Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 13th January, 1870, at half-past 3 P.M., to receive the statement of accounts, with the report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
tf 2406 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th December, 1869, to the 13th January, 1870, both days included.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
tf 2407 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1869.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with a Resolution passed at the last General Meeting of the above Company, whereby the Directors were requested to ascertain the terms upon which *Amalgamation* with the Union Dock Company could be effected.

An Extraordinary MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, *D'Aguilar Street*, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of January, 1870, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the Terms demanded by the said Union Dock Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
41d 2376 Hongkong, 17th December, 1869.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!
CHRISTMAS!!!

A LARGE and Choice Assortment of TOYS and PRESENTS for the Season.
At
MISS ROSE'S MILLINERY & DRAPERY, ESTABLISHMENT,
WELLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.
19d 2352 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!
CHRISTMAS!!!

THE Undersigned have received by the last Overland Mail, a large collection of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, as Mechanical TOYS for Children, in great variety, Silk embroidered CUSHIONS, Woollen MANTLES and COMFORTERS, BONS BONS in boxes and bottles. Preserved FRUITS and CONFECTIONERY, in boxes of 4 to 10 lbs. each.
GUEDES & Co.
tf 2338 Hongkong, 10th December, 1869.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

THE General Dividend of Dollars Four Hundred ($400) will be payable at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants, on and after the 18th instant.
By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
1m 2375 Hongkong, 16th December, 1869.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF HENRY DAVIS MARGESSON, DECEASED.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, of the Estate of HENRY DAVIES MARGESSON, late of Hongkong and Macao, Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, to the Undersigned, as Attorneys for the Executors, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned without delay, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are required to send in particulars thereof, with vouchers, to the undersigned (addressed to the care of T. G. LINSTEAD) on or before the Thirtieth day of June next, after which date no claims will be admitted.
Dated the Third day of December, A.D., 1869.
W. KESWICK,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Administrators.
tf 2292]

Intimations.

TUNG-HING THEATRE.

A CHINESE THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE, by a company of very good actors, will take place in the above Theatre, at Tai-ping-shan, for six days and nights, commencing from 27th December, and ending on the 1st January.

During which time all sorts of wonderful performances will be skilfully performed.
Price of Admission ... $1.00
1w 2422 Hongkong, 28th December, 1869.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer
"SUWONADA,"
Capt. Clark, will be dispatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2431 Hongkong, 29th December, 1869.

STEAM TO
SINGAPORE, GALLE, AND BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"NORNA,"
will have quick dispatch for the above places.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 29th December, 1869. [tf 2432

OUR present Manager, PEER MOHMED GANDERDINA, being about to leave the Colony, GASSUM CANDERDINA has taken charge of our business in China. Parties having any account or claim against us, will please send in for settlement by the 8th January, 1870, after which none will be admitted.
HAJEE, ADAM ESMAIL & Co.
7d 2433 Hongkong, 29th December, 1869.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain nor the Agent of the Swedish barque *Rosalie* will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew of the said vessel.
FREDERIC DEGENAER,
Agent of Swedish barque "Rosalie."
7d 2436 Hongkong, 29th December, 1869.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 31st December instant to the 14th January next, both days included.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
17d 2437 Hongkong, 29th December, 1869.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the statement of accounts with the report of the Directors, of declaring a Dividend, and the election of Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
17d 2438 Hongkong, 29th December, 1869.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

THE well-known race horse "SADOWA."
Also,
A very handsome Chesnut PONY gelding, recently imported from Australia.
For terms and Sadowa's pedigree, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 2439 Hongkong, 29th December, 1869.

WANTED on Bottomry, $5000 to $6000, on hull, Cargo and Freight of the Dutch Barque *Henriette Elizabeth Susanna*, hence to Shanghai. Apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
3d 2428 Hongkong, 28th December, 1869.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

ROSE WATER and Costume CRACKERS.
Ex Overland,
Funny FOUNTAINS.
Siamese LINKS.
Perfume CHRISTMAS BOXES, &c.

BALMODERMA.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
3d 2405 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1869.

FOR SALE.

THE well-known North German Schooner "GEORG," as she now lays here in the harbor, with full rigging and 2 years old copper. Apply to
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
tf 2172 Hongkong, 17th November, 1869.

Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH SHIP "*GEOLOGIST*" FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per abovenamed vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
2430 Hongkong, 29th December, 1869.

NED. BARQUE "*ANNA & JOHANNA*," FROM ROTTERDAM & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
MELCHERS & Co.
7d 2427 Hongkong, 28th December, 1869.

THE "*CORYPHEUS*," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the ship will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 2421 Hongkong, 27th December, 1869

O. S. S. CO.'S STR. "*NESTOR*," FROM LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer, due here about the 30th instant, are hereby informed that the same will be landed and stored at their risk, according to the clause in the Bills of Lading, in the Godown situated under Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s Offices.
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 2395 Hongkong, 21st December, 1869.

THE "*MERSE*," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
GILMAN & Co.
14d 2379 Hongkong, 18th December, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.
Ex "Donnai," 16th December, 1869.
Ch. Scott, R.N. ... One Box.
Mrs. Bella Olsone ... One Parcel.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Hongkong, 24th December, 1869.

Docks.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees, and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at HONGKONG and WHAMPOA, for the DOCKING and REPAIRS of Vessels of all classes.

At Hongkong the Company have the only Dock in the Harbour,—a granite Dock, solidly built, and of dimensions to admit ships of 350 feet in length, and drawing 22 feet of water.

Attached to it the Company have erected powerful machinery, and are prepared to manufacture and repair marine and stationery Engines, and steam machinery of all kinds; to make and repair Boilers of all sizes, or machinery for sugar crushing and refining, shafting, graving, and every description of factory or mill work.

A commodious Jetty has been completed, alongside of which vessels drawing 18 feet of water can lay at any state of the tide; attached to the Jetty are *shears* capable of lifting *Fifty Tons*.

The Company have also opened a Ship Yard by the side of the HONGKONG DOCK, and are ready to contract for the construction of Steamers or Sailing Vessels of any size.

At Whampoa, the Company will take Ships at reduced rates.

The Steam Tug *Little Orphan* can be engaged to tow Vessels to sea, or berth them, at reasonable rates.

For Particulars apply to
ROB. S. WALKER, *Secretary*

Company's Office, Queen's Road, Corner of Ice House Lane,
tf 2059 Hongkong, 1st November, 1869.

THE MACDONNELL PATENT SLIP, WEST POINT.

THIS SLIP is now available for Docking Vessels of 1,500 Tons and under, and for all work connected therewith. There is also a first-class Steam SAW MILL, Planing, Moulding, and Joining MACHINE, on the Premises, which effect a great saving of time in the execution of work.

Spars, Timber, and all requisite materials for the repair of Wood and Iron Ships constantly on hand.

A. McDONALD & Co., *Proprietors.*
2229 Hongkong, 24th November, 1869.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Demensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY, *Superintendent*

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 376 May3

NAGASAKI PATENT SLIP.

THIS SLIP is now available for docking Ships of 1,200 Tons or under, and all work connected therewith, as also in the SHIPWRIGHTS, JOINERS, BOAT-BUILDERS, SPAR-MAKERS, and general departments is under experienced European Superintendence.

The SLIP has been most substantially constructed, in a perfectly land locked and secure position, and has been pronounced by competent authority as equal to any existing works of the same kind.

Charge, for three days' use of the Slip, One Dollar per ton, and all labour, material, &c., supplied on moderate terms. For further information, apply to

GLOVER & Co., *Managers.*
tf 937 Nagasaki, Japan.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870

THIS Work, now in the EIGHTH year of its existence, will be published as early as practicable after the close of the current year.

It will be compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

The Publisher requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so without delay. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, Dec. 10th, 1869.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Tuesday morning at 10.35 and the last messenger left the office at 10.45.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 29TH, 1869.

MR. HART has been raised to the rank of a Red Buttoned Mandarin. Lucky Mr. HART! An account of the ways and practices of those belonging to the class to which he has been elevated, recently extracted from a northern paper, will enable the public to appreciate the stupendous honor which it must be to become one of so noble an order of men. The description that is given is rather below than above the mark, and fails to place in a true light the intensity of the intriguing and duplicity of the Chinese official classes. That any ordinary European can care for an honour of this nature, is an illustration of the intense love of distinction which forms a part of human nature. To be something that other people are not and cannot be without difficulty, seems to have charms, apart altogether from the question whether that something is worthy or unworthy. To be a Mandarin is to belong to an order of men devoid of honour or scruple; ignorant of what truth means; utterly selfish and utterly unprincipled. Though there are some exceptions, no doubt, everybody knows that the above is a fair description of the average Chinese Mandarin, and yet such is the charm of power and position that educated and refined foreigners are found to take a pride in being admitted to the noble order of the Madarinate.

It would be unfair to put this down altogether to vanity, though, as a rule, that failing has a great deal to do with the acceptance of these doubtful honors. Something must be allowed for the peculiar training which a man goes through before the reward is offered to him. He is already more than half blinded to the true character of the officials, whose order he joins. In so plausible a light have chicanery and misrepresentation been placed before him, for a series of years, that he has become unable to perceive the difference between truth and falsehood, or to penetrate beneath the superficial covering of decorum, under which lurks corruption of every kind, in the Chinese system.

The reward, however, to a man resident in China, has something more in it than the gratification of a mere piece of vanity. It constitutes an element of power of a certain kind. The Mandarin has the satisfaction of becoming the object of native adulation. He is flattered by Chinese in all directions, called the "great man," and treated with an outward appearance of mingled respect and fear by a swarm of hangers-on, who are induced by interest to affect hypocritical admiration for the distinguished foreigner. In their hearts, they so much despise him, in common with all foreigners, that they look upon their flattering and cajoling him as somewhat like TITANIA making love to the Ass. But the happy sinologue neighs pleasedly under the gentle touches of his subtle cajolers, and feels what a great thing it is to be so far more wise than other men to have penetrated by means of his knowledge of the language through the veil, which has so long hidden the truth from the ignorant outside world. Little does he dream that, by acquiring the Chinese language, he has placed in the hands of his subtle native friends, a wand by which he can be more easily deceived than those whom he dispises; and that, while he has learnt the Chinese language, he has unlearnt his sound common sense, together with his clear perceptions of right and wrong; and although he may flatter himself that he has overcome the Chinese by his superiority, he is but a puppet in their hands; that he appears to them very different than he does to himself, and that his old friends when they see him will, like SNUG the joiner, SNOUT the tinker, and STARVELING the tailor, cluster round him, and gazing in awe at the strange head he has got on his shoulders, wonder how, like BOTTOM, he has become "translated."

The *Titania* was sold yesterday at auction by Mr. Armstrong and bought by Captain Sands for the sum of $35,000.

Judge Whyte sat in the Summary Jurisdiction Court yesterday morning. The cause list comprised only some seven cases, all of which with one exception, were disposed off with the appearance of only one of the parties. The only case in which Attorneys were engaged, was postponed by request, until next Tuesday.

DEATH OF MR. G. J. BARBER, R.N., SENIOR ENGINEER AT H.M. NAVAL YARD.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of the above gentleman, which took place yesterday morning at ten minutes before 9 o'clock, under very painful circumstances. Mr. Barber had been ailing for some time, and, at the urgent representations, of of his medical attendants, was induced to take his departure by the P. & O. steamer, and had gone on board. Feeling unwell, he retired to his cabin, and almost immediately, expired. The cause of death was disease of the heart. The melancholy event has caused much regret among a large number of residents, to whom Mr. Barber was very favourably known, both personally and officially. His body was taken away from the P. & O. steamer, and was interred with full honours in the Cemetery yesterday afternoon. Captain Robinson, of H.M.S. *Rinaldo*, and the officers of the *Princess Charlotte*, as well as those of the gunboats in harbour, were in attendance, and a large number of private friends followed the corpse to its last home. Mr. May, Senior Police Magistrate and Superintendent of the Fire Brigade was among those present. The coffin was brought on shore in the Naval Yard launch, and placed in the hearse at the Praya opposite the Happy Valley, where the funeral was formed. The Band of the 75th Regiment gave forth solemn strains, as the procession, consisting of a detachment of marines and Blue Jackets, together with the officers and friends above named, wended its way to the Cemetery. On arrival there, the coffin was taken out and covered with the Union Jack. The Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan read the burial service very impressively, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the usual three volleys of blank cartridge were fired in the air.

The expressions of regret at this sad and unexpected event were very general. The Colony of Hongkong owes a tribute to Mr. Barber for the numerous occasions on which he has given the benefit of his experience and knowledge in regard to public works. He was ever willing at personal trouble to be of service, and often rendered the most valuable assistance. He had been suffering for a long time from organic disease, the effects of which had been increased in some degree from his having worked very hard to pass a competitive examination. He has left a widow to mourn his loss. His services in the Royal Navy extend over ten years, the last four of which have been passed in the Hongkong Naval Yard, during the greater portion of which time the Engineering department has been under his charge—an appointment which speaks very highly of the opinion entertained of him; his age at the day of his death being only twenty-nine.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

December 28th.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, Esq.

UNLICENSED HAWKER.

Lan-a-kin, a hawker, upon the evidence of I.P.C. No. 315, Khoda Singh, was convicted of hawking without a licence at 9 a.m. of the 28th instant, and causing an obstruction in the public streets, and ordered to pay a fine of $2, or in default one week's imprisonment with hard labour. In his defence, he stated that he had a licence but it was not here, and he did not know its number—how could he understand Kwei-shi, *i.e.*, devil letters?

DESTITUTES.

William Delany and William Curtis, seamen, unemployed, were brought up as destitute, by Charles Tonkin, P.C. No. 93, who stated that he had knowledge of the first as having been knocking about the Colony for six months, and, the second as having been in gaol as a destitute. The first defendant produced a discharge, dated 20th December, 1869, stating that he had no place to sleep. The second stated that he had lost his discharge, and slept anywhere. First defendant ordered a bed in gaol, the second sent to gaol for one week as a rogue and vagabond.

ACTORS IN TROUBLE.

Chue a-foo, and Kwan-a-sing, two strolling actors, were charged by Leung-a-tuk C.P.C. No. 24, with being found in the Hollywood-road, Taipingshan, without a pass. The Linkong further charged the first defendant with having offered to let him take some silver from a packet, which he said contained silver. Defendants stated they were new arrivals and lodgers in the Tungbing theatre; and ignorant that they could not walk about at night. Cautioned and discharged.

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.

Raimondo de Cruz, watchman at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson Co.'s, and his wife Margarita, charged Nifa Bapto, and Andreas Berg, widows, with Eulalia Scott, a married woman, with having unlawfully assaulted and beaten them. The bench decided that in the interests of society both complainants and defendants should be ordered to find bail for one month, in $10 each, in their own recognizances, to keep the peace toward each other, and all H.M. subjects.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.

John Morgan, of Wales, a seaman on board the British barque *Belle*, was charged by Mr. John Wake, master of the above vessel, with repeated refusals to turn to since Sunday last. Defendant replied that on Christmas Day he had asked to go on shore, and been offered by the captain $1, and that he wanted more; upon which, the captain had said he was so saucy he would not let him go at all. He would not work. He had refused work, and could not work. He preferred to go to gaol than to work on board. Sentenced to one month's hard labour, and forfeiture of six days' pay, for continued disobedience to lawful orders.

The case against Pedro de Souza, of Goa, a turnkey of Victoria Gaol, upon application, was further remanded until the 3rd of January next.

Several cases against coolies for causing nuisances, &c., terminated the day's proceedings.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

The December sessions were continued yesterday morning, when the following jury were called and sworn:—Messrs. G. W. Nolling, John Inglis, Alex. McDonald, Thos. Hart, E. W. Stevens, J. Xavier, and J. von de Hyde.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Lum-a-chow, was placed at the bar, charged with causing the death of one Luk-a-tum. The prisoner at first pleaded not guilty, but after explanation by the interpreter that he was not charged with murder, he pleaded guilty.

This case, it will be remembered, was heard at the Magistracy in October last. The deceased man was a tailor employed, together with the prisoner, at the shop of one Lum-wing-loong. On the 7th of October, these two men had a quarrel, which ended with the prisoner throwing a pair of scissors at Luk-a-tum, and inflicting a severe wound in the abdomen. The deceased suffered so much from this wound, and was evidently so seriously hurt, that the next day Lum-wing-loong sent for a Chinese surgeon and a physician, the latter of whom advised his removal to the Chinese Hospital. The deceased was accordingly removed, but before reaching the hospital he died.

Mr. Pollard, who appeared on behalf of the Crown, for the Attorney-General, remarked that he thought the master of the shop ought to be spoken to by his Lordship. From the depositions taken at the Magistracy, it appeared that this man had acted in most cruel manner in turning the man out of his house when he knew him to be dying, and also he had stated a series of untruths from the beginning to the end of the case. He first sent a memorial, which was entirely at variance with the testimony of the other witnesses, and afterwards gave testimony himself that contradicted his former statements.

At the suggestion of the Chief-Justice, the two doctors, who were called to see deceased man, were brought into court. In answer to questions from Mr. Pollard and the bench, the first, Wong-foo-kai, stated that he was a doctor of external diseases. He was called to see the deceased man, who had a wound near his navel, which Lum-wing-loong told him was inflicted by a pair of scissors. He examined the wound, and found it to be a serious one, told Lum-wing-loong so, and advised him to send for another physician, as the man was injured internally.

Lum-chow-fan, the second physician called in, stated that when he came he found the man without pulse or heart, and accordingly advised that he should be removed to the hospital. This witness went on to state that he was attached to their hospital. It was managed by a committee of about a hundred merchants, one of whom visited the place in turn every day.

The Chief-Justice, after remarking that the thought the last had been heard of this iniquitous place the Yee-tsze, which although called a hospital was indeed merely a dead house, went on to put a great number of questions to this witness, regarding the present management of the hospital, &c.

Mr. Pollard remarked that under the present management, the hospital was quite a different place from what it was formerly. The whole institution had been reformed and re-modelled.

The Chief-Justice remarked that it was impossible to rid the Chinese mind of the horror they had at any one dying in their houses. That was something that could not be remedied, and already a very striking case of the extent to which it was often carried, had been brought out in this court.

The shopman having been confronted with the two witnesses, was asked whether his statements in the memorial regarding the deceased man were true or untrue, but he stuck to it that what he had said was true. The wound could not have been a serious one, because the first doctor had guaranteed to cure it for $2.00.

Mr. Pollard said after what had taken place, he thought this man could be punished for contempt of court, but his Lordship said he thought it would be rather stretching his power to do this. It would be for the Attorney-General to consider whether or not a charge of perjury could be brought.

The Chief Justice then said to the shopman, Lum-wing-loong, that his conduct as it appeared throughout the case was most disgraceful. Whether the statements he had made in the memorial sent to the police authorities and the depositions made at the magistracy would subject him to a criminal indictment, and place him in the prisoner's dock, he could not say. Enough had come out to show that he appeared to the Court as a very bad man, and the Attorney-General would consider whether or not there was such a case as the law would punish. His conduct had not only been bad, but cruel, and he might have been the cause of expediting the death of the deceased man. Those of his friends who were present would see that he left the Court after having shown that he had a very bad heart.

The prisoner, in reply to the usual question, as to whether he had anything to say, threw himself upon the mercy of the court, and said there had been a quarrel between himself and the deceased, and that both became very much excited.

In passing sentence, the Chief-Justice remarked that the prisoner had exercised a very sound discretion for his own benefit to pleading guilty. The court was ready to take a merciful view of the case, but if the trial had proceeded, it might have assumed a much more criminal character. The sentence of the court was imprisonment at hard labour for eighteen months, and he would here remark that the conduct of the master of the shop had not tended in any manner to screen the prisoner.

The court was then adjourned until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when the perjury case will be tried.

After the adjournment of the court, the Chief-Justice, in conversation with Mr. Pollard, in regard to the perjury case to be tried on Thursday, remarked that, he had seen no public discussion of this very important case, but under the circumstances he was happy to see that those who had this matter in charge understood their duty so well.

WHAT BECAME OF THE PRINCE?

"I have been unable to find out positively what became of the Prince between the luncheon and the ball yesterday." So wrote the special correspondent of a daily contemporary in disappointment at having lost the track of the Prince of Wales during a few hours of his visit to Chester. It is really too bad of his Royal Highness to have forced "our own correspondent" to make this humiliating confession. Why did he not live in a glass house, drive in a glass coach, and carefully refrain from momentarily going out of the sight of the correspondent during every second of his stay in Chester? He ought to have remembered what the correspondent thinks his readers are entitled to expect from him, and respect the conscientiousness of a man sincerely anxious to do his duty. After all, it is pleasant to know that although his Royal Highness cruelly "eloped" the specials, he was committing no dark and mysterious deed. He was paying a perfectly harmless afternoon visit to Lord and Lady Grosvenor at Eaton Hall.—*Scotsman.*

NON-LIABILITY OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES FOR MISTAKES.

The receivers of telegrams will be disagreeably surprised to hear that they have no remedy against telegraph companies for mistakes made in the substance of messages during transmission. The law reports for October contain a decision to that effect of the Court of Queen's Bench on the following facts. An ice merchant, who had a cargo of ice for sale, received an offer by telegram for it at the rate of twenty-seven shillings a ton, whilst in fact only twenty-three shillings had been offered. The error, which arose from the wrong reading of the dots and lines which represent the figure three in telegraphic language, cost the ice merchant some forty pounds, which he sought to recover by action against the company. But the judge at the trial, and the court *in banc*, both negatived the claim, on the ground that the company only contracted with the sender, and thus the receiver, who was alone injured, remained without remedy. This seems a case of great hardship, and we incline to the American law on the subject, which treats a telegram just as we do a carrier's parcel, and, unless it is delivered exactly as it is sent, admits a right of action on the part of the receiver for any loss that may have been caused by the mistake. But hard as the present law is, both sender and receiver will be in worse plight when the telegraphs are under Government. The Crown cannot be sued for a wrong, and the only persons liable in cases such as the present will be the clerks who actually make the mistake, and whose pecuniary position will render actions an absurdity.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SOCIAL LIFE IN SHANGHAI.

(Recorder.)

It is somewhat difficult to say what it is that is defective in the ordinary routine of social relations in Shanghai, but few residents can deny being conscious that, to use a colloquial expression, there is somehow or other a "screw loose." It is true that people here meet and indulge in ordinary social pleasures and amenities as much and perhaps more than those in other places. We have our dinners, balls, concerts, theatricals among the lighter sorts of amusements, and for those of a more serious turn there are the Asiatic Society and the temperance lectures, and time was when there was also the Debating Society, with its array of orators, who, if not all rising Ciceros, it must be owned were often well worth listening to, and generally afforded some new ideas upon the subjects which they discussed. With all these means of social enjoyment—not to speak of outdoor sports in the form of races, paper hunts, and last, but not least, athletic sports and gymnasiums, it might be concluded that Shanghai was one of the pleasantest places in the whole world to live in. But, strange to say, if the truth is told, no one would honestly pronounce this opinion with respect to it. There is a certain something—to translate a French expression—which seems to hang like a pall upon all amusements, and to rob them of the chief portion of their pleasurableness. Half the delight of any kind of diversion consists in its affording an opportunity of throwing aside ceremony and being for a few hours free from wearisome and tedious formalities. But in Shanghai a certain amount of artificiality finds its way into everything. The taipan does not throw aside his taipanishness, when he closes his office and leaves his business for the day. He is the taipan everywhere—as much at the race course or on the cricket field as at his desk, and with others it is the same. The broker, the auctioneer, the store-keeper, the lawyer, the clergyman all carry their professions about with them, and are as conspicuously of the specialities to which they happen to belong, as if they were labelled like passengers' luggage. The result is that nobody feels free from a species of restraint of a very unpleasant nature. However retiring his disposition and his conduct, he is conscious of being observed and criticised in his every act. He may wish, like the "Spectator," to go about on change, and into a number of different places observing but unobserved, but it is useless to hope for such a privilege. Wherever he goes he is marked and spoken of as so and so, who does such and such; and being fully aware that such is the case, he shapes his conduct, almost unconsciously, accordingly. From this peculiarity everybody feels under restraint on all occasions where numbers meet together, and the feeling deprives half the social gatherings in Shanghai of the enjoyment which might otherwise result from them. Nobody of course would advocate that people either here or elsewhere should pretend to be what they are not. All that is to be objected to is the necessity of, as it were, appearing upon a small stage before a small audience on every public occasion. At house people meet on the common footing of competitors in the same games, amateurs of the same amusements and nobody cares to enquire into the private history of his neighbour. Here, the penalty of "showing up" at all is to lay oneself open to remarks and criticism on all sides, and to be truckled to or snubbed according as the average run of people choose to consider themselves above or below one. Under such circumstances nobody feels free, and consequently nobody can thoroughly enjoy himself. Some no doubt acquire an artificial taste for being conspicuous. They go to theatres in magnificent embroidered caps, talk loud at dinners, appear at social gatherings with an undue amount of watch-chain, and in other ways thrust themselves into notice and claim the attention of the little audience which they are conscious is around them. But whatever pleasure may be derived from this—and it is to be presumed there is some, otherwise people would not act so absurdly—it is of a poor kind, and the taste for it makes a man almost incapable of real enjoyment of anything. There can be no question that everybody would be the happier if we approached our amusements in a simpler spirit, caring more for the sports and diversions themselves than for their artificial adjuncts, and could on such occasions contrive to meet upon the plain and manly footing of men having like tastes, and simply seeking a common means of indulging them.

THE STORY OF MISS WHEELER.

When we published the account of Miss Wheeler's detention by a Rajah in Oude, the *Englishman* thought it a fine opportunity to sneer, as usual, and pronounced the story, stripped of its fine writing, *exactly the same* as one told in 1859, and which for a considerable period went the round of the home papers. As if conscious of having written an untruth, our contemporary added:—"There is certainly a little more circumstantiality introduced. * * * The story itself we may dismiss without remark, except an expression of regret that an idle tale of ten years ago should be resuscitated." Of course our contemporary did not remark on the story, simply because he knew nothing about it, and perhaps felt some disappointment that the revelation had not fallen to his lot like his cock-and-bull stories of the Wahabees. He only saw in it an opportunity to sneer, and he is welcome to it. We took no notice of him at the time, and should not now, so far as he is concerned, knowing him too well. But we perceive that some of the Bombay papers have quoted his remarks on Miss Wheeler's case without noticing how absurd they are. In his anxiety to avail himself of what he thought an opportunity, he overlooked certain things that must have been palpable to an idiot. The story is "exactly the same" as one told in 1859. "Then" Miss Wheeler must, in 1859, have been kept by a Rajah for 12 years. She must, in 1859, have borne children to the Rajah. Mr. Capper must have been a Commissioner in Oude ten years ago, which is not probable, seeing that he had only then been a few years in India, and that Oude had not such Commissioners. These slight differences show that the tale is not "exactly the same" as the imperfect one of ten years ago. We did not, and do not, profess to vouch for the story, and only know that it came from good authority, and we have reason to believe that it is substantially true.—*Indian Daily News, November 10th.*

REMOVING HOUSES.

There seems to be no doubt that in America they have discovered the art of removing large buildings without injuring them or inconveniencing their inhabitants. The *Architectural Review and American Builders' Journal* gives an account of the removal of Pelham House in Boston. In order to widen a street it was necessary to move this house sideways about twenty feet or to pull it down. It was decided to adopt the former alternative. The house is 70 feet wide by 100 feet deep, five stories high, and is supported on square granite piers with heavy partition walls of brick; it is said to weigh 50,000 tons, and is a hotel arranged in the French mode. The motive force was got by means of sixty or seventy huge wooden screws, with their heads against the first floor and their heels against the paving at the curbstone, the intermediate ground having been excavated. The house began to travel on rollers at eight o'clock on the morning of August 21st, and performed its journey safely at the rate of 14 inches per hour, carrying with it all its furniture and its boarders. The *Architectural Review* says there seems to be no good reason for doubting that the pyramid of Cheops or St. Peter's at Rome could be moved endwise or sidewise at pleasure, any required distance, by this same process. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether, instead of building flimsy semi-detached villas in the suburbs of London, it would not be better to move a few streets endwise, sidewise, or anywise out of the heart of the metropolis into the neighbouring fields by this new process. We should gain space where it is most wanted, and give the poorer population fresh air without disturbing them. If we could see the Seven Dials going out of town at the rate of 14 inches an hour how pleased we should all be. City merchants also living in the West-end may go to their offices in their own houses instead of in cabs. Fourteen inches an hour is not fast travelling, but is little if any slower than the rate at which cabs and 'buses progress through Fleet-street in the busy part of the day.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

VAGUE.—An old lady was asked what she thought of one of her neighbours by the name of Chibbs, and, with a very knowing look she replied, "Why, I don't like to say anything about my neighbours; but as to Mr Chibbs, sometimes I think—and then again I don't know—but, after all, I rather guess he'll turn out a good deal such a sort of man as I take him to be."

HIGH TARIFFS.

The evidence given before the Congressional Committee shows plainly how mischievous is the influence exerted by the high tariffs of the United States. Mr. Low, a large shipowner, expressed his doubts whether the Americans would ever excel the English in shipbuilding, and attributed much importance to the system of subsidies, by which they had obtained the command of the ocean. "The English," he said, "exempt their ships from all charges. We tax every pound of tea and sugar that goes on board." Another gentleman, Mr. Pollon, thought all that American shipbuilding required was freedom from duty on all metals, cordage, &c., that enter into the construction of the ship. The duty on copper was now a prohibitory one, compelling the American to pay seven or eight cents more for a pound of copper than the Englishman. The duty on iron was 25 per cent. In consequence of the duty on copper, the owner had his ships repaired abroad. Mr. Opdyke, the Mayor of New York, attributed the depression of American shipping interests to three causes. 1.—The substitution of steam vessels, which gave Great Britain the advantage. 2.—The high duty charged on ship's materials. 3.—The depreciation in currency. Mr. Elwell, who had been a shipowner for 30 years, said that since the last war their tonnage had decreased 50 per cent., and labour and mechanism was 200 or 300 per cent. more. A stevedore's bill that would have been 500 dols. would now be 1,200 dols. or 1,500 dols. He was not, however, in favour of an entire abrogation of the navigation laws. The committee subsequently visited Boston to continue their investigation.—*London and China Herald.*

TOBACCO SMOKING.

Tobacco smokers must look to their eyes. Proofs are accumulating that blindness, due to slowly progressive atrophy of the optic nerves, induced by smoking, is of frequent occurrence. In one of the volumes of the "London Hospital Reports," Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson has narrated several cases of amaurosis, the histories of which go far to establish the fact that in each case the blindness was brought on by that rapidly increasing and as it appears, baneful habit; and in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, September 4th, the same distinguished surgeon has described another striking case of "tobacco amaurosis, ending in absolute blindness, induced in eighteen months." The patient, aged fifty, a railway clerk, enjoyed good sight until Jan., 1867, and excellent general health, with the exception of a single attack of gout. "For twenty years he had never been under medical care," and excepting the optic atrophy, no cerebral symptoms were observable. After leaving off smoking entirely for a whole year, no apparent benefit was experienced. "For ten years before his failure of sight, he had been a pledged teetotaller, had never at any time been intemperate, and continued his abstinent habits during the whole period of treatment. He is a remarkably intelligent man; was in former life a great reader," and, says Mr. Hutchinson, "he tells me that since his affliction he has been made acquainted with the particulars of many similar cases." "I have been astonished," he says, "to find that it is not the fast livers that it takes. It is usually the hard-workers and abstemious." He is strongly impressed with the belief that both in his own case and in that of most others he has seen, smoking was the real cause. I wish to ask especial attention to the fact that the man was smoking heavily, whilst taking no kind of alcoholic stimulant. I have met with several cases in which this history was given, and am decidedly of opinion that the injurious influence of tobacco is to some extent counteracted by alcohol." We can readily assent to Mr. Hutchinson's opinion, which, indeed, does but confirm the proverb, "One evil brings another," for we have long been convinced that great tea and coffee drinkers may persist in their habit the more recklessly the more freely they indulge in drinking alcohol also.—*Medical Mirror.*

BAD EXAMPLES.

One of the evil consequences arising from people with a good social position setting a bad example, is, that they are followed by a crowd of geese who think that they are bound to act like those whom they fancy to be their superiors. It behoves, therefore, every one whose position in life renders it probable that his actions may influence others, to remember that the accident of birth, or otherwise, which gave him such position, also bestows upon him a responsibility which should render him doubly circumspect in his actions. An apt illustration of this may be found in the fashion of duelling in Paris, which has been set in motion by a few celebrities, and which is accordingly followed by a host of others who must find it painful and inconvenient in the extreme to regulate their conduct by the standard of bloodthirsty fashionables who are constantly in the habit of meeting in mortal combat, yet somehow manage never entirely to kill each other. The French papers give an account of another duel in Paris between M. Esnault Pettri, capitaine d'etat major of the National Guard, and M. Escalier, who in spite of the cold weather fought, with swords two days ago in the Bois de Vincennes. The combat lasted several minutes, until the sword of M. Esnault-Pettri pierced the breast of M. Escalier, inflicting a dangerous wound. The seconds and the doctor, assisted by his antagonist, did their best to render the wounded man every assistance. He had fainted away; and as his insensibility lasted some time the worst results were anticipated. However, by a judicious application of handfuls of snow, which fortunately lay on the ground, he was at last recalled to his senses. While the unhurt portion of the party were engaged in this work of mercy, viz., attempting to save the life of the man they had nearly murdered, certain keepers of the Bois de Vincennes appeared on the scene, and took the names of the combatants and the seconds. M. Escalier was conveyed home, and the *Gaulois* kindly expresses a hope that his wound will not prove mortal. We hope not too; but as in the present inflammatory state of Paris M. Escalier will probably have to fight again, and go through the agonies of death a second time, or kill somebody else and live with a remorseful conscience, it would be almost a mercy to let him die, unless he has gained wisdom by his experience, and eschews duelling for the future.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

RUSSIAN COMMERCE AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

CAIRO, Oct. 21st.

La Turquie, of Constantinople, of the 13th of October, under the head of "Nouvelles Maritimes," announces that the Russian *Gazette de l'Académie* states that it is informed from a good source that the Russian Steam Navigation and Commercial Company, of which the head station is Odessa, will not remain indifferent to the interests created for Russia by the opening of the Suez Canal, and that it has for some time past been the intention of the company to organize, on the opening of the Canal, a direct line of steamships between the ports of the Black Sea and of the Sea of Azof and the extreme East, with the object of facilitating the transport of colonial product into Russia, and of allowing Russian merchants to despatch their merchandise to India by a shorter and cheaper route than that actually followed. Further, that the company, which has followed with care the progress of the works on the Isthmus, was the very first among foreign companies to send the packet boats of its Alexandria line to Port Said, where its vessels have regularly touched since 1866; and that at the beginning of the present year, when the advanced state of the works of the canal indicated the approaching connecting of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, the company decided upon appointing one of its officers to collect detailed information on the character and quantity of goods exchangeable between Russia and the extreme East.

The chief Russian port in the Black Sea is Odessa, and in the Sea of Azof, which is also the outlet of the Don and its towns, Taganrog; and, according to the context of the preceding extract, "the extreme East" would seem to be an expression for India, or, at least, to denote that India, more than China, was in the author's mind when writing. I have not heard up to the present time of direct Russian seaborne commerce with India, though its ports, together with the route to them through Egypt or round the Cape of Good Hope, has always been open to Russia as to other nations. The completion of the Suez Canal would naturally awaken attention to the new interests created by it for nations having ports on the Mediterranean, or in the Black Sea. But, perhaps, there is another circumstance to attract Russian attention in an increased degree, just now, to India, viz., the recent extension of the limits of Russian dominion towards our north-west frontier there. It is possible that a mercantile route may be found from the port of Kurrachee, by the Indus, to Attok, thence to Peshawur, and thence into Russian Turkestan—to be aided in due time by railway as far as Peshawur. The British Government would become the agent in the development of such a commerce, for it could not object to assist in its transport without laying itself open to inconvenient retaliation from Russia. By thus opening communication between our Indian frontier and Russian territory, Russia would at least become well acquainted with the road most practicable for maintaining such commerce and for transport in general; while, by the establishment of Russian commercial agents in India she would command an inoffensive and efficient means for obtaining information on the state of the interior provinces and of the opinions and temper of their inhabitants. This forecast of a way in which the opening of the Suez Canal, whenever it shall be rendered practicable for navigation, may affect British interests is perhaps not entirely devoid of truth.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A NEW ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The most important of the telegrams which reached us by the last American mail was one which, probably, received least notice.

"An important dispatch"—the wires tells us—"has been sent by Earl Granville to Governor Musgrove regarding the confederation of British Columbia with Canada. It says New Rupert's Land and the North West Territory are to be united to Canada. Her Majesty's Government is also of the opinion that British Columbia should be united to Canada, anticipating that the interests of all the provinces of British North America would be advanced by such a union, as it will better enable the wealth, credit and intelligence of the whole to be brought to bear on every part, than by encouraging each in the contracted policy of taking care of itself, possibly at the expense of its neighbour. It is evident that the establishment of a British line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans would be more feasible by the operations of a single Government than by bargains negotiated with separate, and in some respects, rival Governments."

There is much matter here for thought and comment. Lord Granville's presence at the Colonial Office is almost enough to reconcile us the idea of Mr. Gladstone's keeping a long lease of power. He is one of the ablest men of the day, and it is a source of such gratification to see him at the head of a department so long mismanaged as the Colonial, that all parties would regret his leaving it.

It is to be regretted that we have not his dispatch itself at hand, but the telegraphic summary given above indicates much. It confirms, in the first place, what a correspondent, signing himself "Diogenes the Younger," maintained in these columns some weeks ago; that Lord Granville was probably better acquainted with the state and requirements of New Zealand than the *Spectator* and other critics. This may be, at least fairly surmised from the phrase deprecating "the contracted policy of (each province) taking care of itself, possibly at the expense of its neighbour." But, putting this aside as immaterial there remain two most important facts clearly brought out even in this telegram; one that the British Government is determined to resist any attempt at annexation by the United States of any part of British America; the other that it is at last awake to the importance of doing what should have been done years ago—constructing for the China trade a road entirely through British possessions, which shall make it independent of the American line. Both of these objects are indispensably necessary to England, while in no sense aggressive upon America, and it is in no spirit of hostility or jealousy that we proceed to their examination.

It cannot excite wonder that the British Government should contemplate or encourage the construction of a line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of its North American possessions. The wonder is that it has not been completed long since, and it cannot be said that the idea has not long ago been suggested. So soon as the Oregon Treaty defined her boundary and gave to England the whole of Vancouver's Island, the importance of the harbours of Victoria and Esquimault became apparent to a few thinking and far seeing men, and the design of making the port to be founded there the receiving port for China silk, mails, and passengers *en route* to Europe, was immediately advocated in the press. At the other end of the proposed line we had already the splendid harbour of Halifax, 300 miles nearer to Liverpool than is New York; and including, as did the design, the establishment of a terminus on the coast of Galway, several useful objects of immense importance to England—the consolidation of her North American possessions, the protection and advantage of her China trade, and the offer of work and wealth to Ireland—it ought to have been immediately put in execution. But the Colonial Office had been for so long, was traditionally, in fact, the worst managed department of our Government—the affairs, the wants and wishes of our forty-two colonies had been always so systematically neglected—the Secretaryship, never a popular one with statesmen, as seeming to afford little opportunity for display, while certainly involving much hard and harrassing labour—that this grand design fell dead from the hands of its authors and it is only now, when American enterprise has accomplished a far harder task and has commenced to reap its reward—only now, when danger menaces our North American possessions, that the plan is taken up again. Whether it will ever be carried out remains to be seen. Let us examine it a little in detail.

From Liverpool to Quebec there are two routes; one via Halifax for winter passage by rail, and the other practicable for at least eight months of the year, up the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by steamer. The distance from Liverpool to Quebec, via Halifax, is about 3,060 miles, by the Gulf a hundred miles less; from Quebec to Lake Huron through the canals, river and Lakes Ontario and Erie is another 500; thence to the head of Lake Superior is 540 miles, and thence to the Pacific 1,500. The whole distance from Liverpool to Vancouver's Island is therefore 5,600 or 5,500 miles. We have not at hand the latest maps or statements of the Canadian railways, but the most recent in our possession show us the iron road passing from Quebec down the bank of the St. Lawrance, skirting the north side of Lake Ontario and crossing to Huron, avoiding Erie altogether, and the north side of Lake Superior, to Fort Charlotte at its head, presents no engineering obstacles. The whole of this part of the journey may therefore be made by land or water at choice. From Vancouver's Island to Hongkong, touching here, the distance is 6,900 miles. The whole distance from Liverpool to Hongkong is therefore 12,500 or 12,400 miles.

This is slightly shorter than the American line now in operation. For—from Liverpool to New York is 2,917 miles, from New York to San Francisco about 3,200, from San Francisco hither 4,850 by one route taken by the steamers, and 5,000 by the other, and hence to Hongkong 1,880; in all, say 12,650 or 12,800, according to seasons.

At both of the *termini* of this proposed railroad is coal in good quality and in abundance. The coal mines of Nova Scotia have long been worked, and are well known; that of Vancouver's island have only lately been opened. At Nanaimo it is found within a few yards of the water side, in two seams, each six feet thick, overlaying each other and running inland so far as to be practically inexhaustible. The harbour is a good one, and ships drawing 16 feet of water can anchor close to the shore. The timber and iron, for constructing the road, are also plentiful at both ends of the line, and the former material is ready to the axe along most of its length. Labour, capital and enterprise are what are wanted and, stimulated by the fact that our rivals of the United States have done their work, while we have been thinking about beginning ours, it is possible that it may be soon commenced.

The problem whether tea can be carried by either of these trans-continental routes remains to be solved. So far, the American line of Pacific steamers has been mainly made to pay by means of the immense numbers of Chinese passengers carried and by the specie freight. Neither of these sources of income would be open to the English line, or, at least, the latter would only be partially so. The Frazer River gold diggings, though promising well, have not yet produced much, and of other treasure, though what London sent to China would be probably dispatched through Canada, for choice, still there would always be the American line in the field to compete for the carriage. It is more for a political than for strictly commercial purpose that the line is required, more the duty of the British and Canadian Government to build it than the interest of any public company. This we shall presently attempt to show. For this time we content ourselves with broaching the subject—a subject, certainly of the greatest importance to all traders in these latitudes. If we can only raise discussion on it our work will not be thrown away.—*Japan Times.*

THE LEGEND OF THE NUN'S TOWER.

A valorous knight, one of the former lords of Theben, having fallen in love with the beautiful daughter of a neighbouring baron, between whom and himself existed a deadly feud, the father strictly forbade all intercourse between them; and finding one day that the girl favoured her lover, and that stolen interviews took place, was so infuriated that he at once determined to immure his daughter in a convent. The enamoured knight soon discovered the retreat of his mistress, and taking with him an armed body of his retainers, attacked the convent by night, sending terror into the hearts of the abbess and her nuns, and carrying the trembling recluse off to his castle. Arrived here, he placed her for greater safety in a solitary turret perched upon a rock, and standing aloof from the rest of the fortress, which he surrounded with men in ambush. While, however, dallying in his lady's bower, the castle was surprised by a very superior force, headed by the enraged father. The castle was ransacked, and the lovers being found, the soldiers were ordered to surround the smaller tower, to the dismay of its inmates, who soon saw that their precautions were wholly inadequate to the circumstances. They resolved, however, not to be taken, preferring a voluntary death to an ignominious capture, and a subsequent fate of which imagination represented to them a frightful picture. The secret passage, which may now be seen leading from the spiral staircase through the rock to the water's edge below, unhappily did not then exist, and there remained but one resource for the hapless pair. They appeared for one moment on the summit of the tower, locked in each other's embrace. As they looked down despairingly on their besiegers, a prompt order to draw their bows was given to his archers by the relentless baron; but ere the heartless command could be executed, both had leapt into the stream below, and the peaceful waters were flowing on, regardless of the cruel tragedy of which they had been the scene.—*Pictures of Hungarian Life.*

ENGLISH ETIQUETTE IN THE EAST.

A correspondent of the *Japan Times*, has written the following letter on the above subject, which applies equally to Hongkong as to Yokohama, and will therefore no doubt be read with interest:—

"I sadly want your advice and assistance. I am a recent arrival here, and look forward to a longer or shorter stay, as it may please the deities who preside over human destinies. Though I should severely resent the imputation of age, it unless come in the flattering form of a tribute to the maturity of my judgment, I must confess to you that I am no longer in what the French call my "first youth." I have had more than a slight acquaintance with the world. I have resided in many of the great cities of Europe, where my introductions have opened the door of much agreeable and polished society to me, and I have accordingly accustomed myself to look upon the rules which guide the social economy of the civilised world as binding upon those who claim the privilege of belonging to it. But my experience of Yokohama puzzles me, and unless it has some social code which I have not the discrimination to discover, and which reposes upon some loftier principles than those which form the basis of European society, I fail to understand why this basis is departed from. Pray do not misjudge me; I am in no sense severe on these points. I would—at least I think so—rather be rescued from drowning by a gentleman who had not been introduced to me, than be allowed to perish because this indispensable step to the familiarity such an act would involve had not been complied with. It is possible, indeed, that when entirely safe again, I might resent the act of my deliverer; but I have arrived at an age at which I ought to be able to trust myself, and have so much accustomed myself to forgive injuries that I should be surprised at my own obduracy should my feelings dictate any other course. I should force myself to make every allowance for his awkward humanity, and concede to his probable ignorance of etiquette the pardon which a not unamiable nature can grant even to serious provocation. But self respect imposes limits to these concessions, and it is because I am sensible that those limits have been reached that I appeal to you as the *Arbiter elegantiarum* of the settlement.

"My case is simply this. I was told that it was customary here to call on such of the residents as represented the official, military, and mercantile circles of the place, and with some little reluctance I conformed to this custom; which, as you must be aware, violates the very first rule of society in England. I naturally imagined that those at least of my countrymen who had submitted to this ordeal would be solicitous to preserve me from more pain than it necessarily involved, and as far as my immediate reception was concerned I have nothing to complain of. But—you will hardly credit it—with one or two exceptions, which were all the more grateful from being exceptions, I have not had the honour of finding my call returned. Sometimes an invitation to dinner, doubtless kindly intended, was the only response to my call, but in the great majority of cases, it was entirely neglected. My visits comprised many residents on the bluff, others in the town, and I did not even stop short at "the swamp." With becoming recognition of the grades of society which an English conservative education has made part of my moral nature, I visited the various Ministers of the Treaty Powers, the subordinate foreign officials, and so down the incline which led me (I use the word in no invidious sense) to "the swamp" before mentioned. Yet in the majority of cases, the same result has attended my well-intentioned courtesies.

"Now, Sir, I think you will agree with me, that this is not as it should be. I do not suppose for a moment that it arises from any intentional discourtesy, indeed, I am sure it does not; but it argues a neglect of a custom invariable among all nations, and, if I may venture to say so, an absence of that benevolence in small things which lies at the root of good manners. To one accustomed to the rigid punctilio that regulates those questions in European countries, and nowhere more so than in England, this neglect has a most disagreeable effect, and can never be dissociated from a slight, which even though unintentional, is very chilling. It argues a want of that nice perception of social duties found in all cultivated communities, and which makes good society so agreeable, so smooth, and so attractive. We are so constituted that forms are necessary to preserve the spirit which animates them, and with the destruction of these forms this spirit disappears. A small concession of time or inclination will enable any one to return a call within the time custom prescribes; no man is so busy that he cannot, if he will, find the opportunity of discharging a duty which custom, good breeding, and good feeling alike exact. The pain which the making of such advances causes to every Englishman is quite sufficient without superadding to it the feeling that they are slighted, or at all events that there is no response to them. In Europe, and I presume in America, such conduct would either be impossible, or would convey the impression that there were reasons for the neglect which the caller would have a perfect right to demand, and if he thought proper, to challenge. Here it seems otherwise; but I cannot think the breach of so good a custom is calculated to advance our reputation for good feeling and politeness.

"Why should not the same rules obtain here which are common over the whole civilized, almost over the whole uncivilized, world? It is not customary for Ministers to return all the visits they receive; but I have never yet, in the course of many years of travel and leisure, known a case in which my call was not acknowledged by a card sent to my Hotel or place of residence. When a gentleman, impelled by a proper sense of respect for authority, presents himself at the Legation, either of his own or any other Minister, it is right that his act should be properly acknowledged. No man likes to make an unreturned bow, and the case of an acknowledged call differs but in degree from this. These responses from men in authority, to acts prompted by respect and good feeling, are of more value and importance than appears on the surface of the matter. They tend to support that sense of self-respect which is one of the greatest safeguards of society, and minister in a legitimate manner to that proper and defensive pride which is so necessary an ingredient in a well-formed character. After the first call has been thus formally acknowledged, the obligation to return it of course ceases, and no one will expect that the occasional inscription of his name in the Legation visiting-book demands any further return of the attention. But I am quite sure that all will agree upon the necessity for a proper acknowledgement of the first call.

"As between men in an equal condition of life, according to that code which brackets together the professional and mercantile classes, and embraces the great majority of the members of a community like that of Yokohama, the

return of a call should b
native, and the neglect o
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space than I intended; a
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possible suspicion, that I
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am presuming to read a
community. I am but a
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MR. GOLDWIN SMI
(Quebec Morning Ch
A lengthy letter on th
from Mr. Goldwin Smith
don *Daily News*. Mr. Sm
advocated that Canada s
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presented itself. Great B
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MISCELLAN
In "Formosa" Boucica
of the dirtiest work in Lo
whitest hands. "Do the
wear gloves?"
A MODEST EDITOR.—A
discussing the garter quest
will take notice that just
is no hollow or depressio
could be retained, no proje
make a hold." To which
modestly replies—"Wil
Cou'dn't think of it. We
about garters. Don't want
about the waist for all we
indeed!"
A home paper publishes
from a letter recently recei
Carlyle—"If you know
Peterhead, I wish you woul
word 'Hochkirchen' they ha
scription under Keith's stat
of error, much requiring cor
and 'his! *Hochkirch*' wa
Keith perished; there is no
kirchen' is the whole world
'Hochkirchen' is worse th
an *incurable* solecism—exc
Ecclesiæ, of which you can
but cutting out that EN (a
substituting silent granite.'
A young man named He
a carpenter, was charged
police-court with causing th
young man named Henry
law, by shooting him throu
two men with others we
in Blackstock-lane, Hornse
left a gun loaded, telling th
interfere with it. While M
the staircase, Tucker took
to his shoulder, cocked it, a
Before the latter could be
man's intention the trigger
fell dead on the spot. T
greatly distressed, immediat
but the wounded man died
arrived. There had been
the two men. The prisoner

COMMERCIAL INT
HONGKONG, T
A fair amount of busines
Bengal drug to-day, the dem
ther from Chinese quarters
the ruling prices:—Patna
cash and credit; Benares, $
and credit; estimated unsold
about 1,500 chests. Patna
sales $535 to $537½ from
New Patna, last sales $563
weeks' time; New Benares
$527½; Malwa, $640 to $645
by the natives.
In Raw Cotton sales hav
extent of 214 bales Bengal
to $20.75 per picul; estim
about 4,200 bales Bengal, 3,6
Madras, 80 bales, Bombay
bales. There has been nothing
markets for general merchan
ture of the mail and the Chr
doubt, having some effect in
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are buyers of Steamboat sha
but no business is reported
shares.

EXCHANGE
ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 6 months'
Credits, at 6 months' sig
Documentary Bills, at 6
sight........
Bank Bills on demand,
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight......
Private, 30 days' sight..
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days
„ BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days

SHARES
Hongkong Bank Shares, Ol
New
H'kong & W'poa Dock,......
H'kong C'ton & Macao Steam
Shares.........
China Traders' Insurance Co
Shares..........$1,40
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co
Shares.........$165
Union Dock Shares......
Hongkong Hotel Shares......

SALES ON 28TH DECEM
As reported by Ch
Grey Shirtings, 8 4lbs., 10 p
A. G. Hogg & Co. to Shun-on
Large Lead, 100 slabs, at $6
to Hongkong merchant.
Green Peas, 500 piculs, at $
to travelling merchant.
Gambodge, 10 piculs, at $
to Canton merchant.
Yellow Beans, 1,000 piculs, a
fat to Canton merchant.
Yellow Beans, 1,000 piculs,
fat to Tung-kwan merchant.
Red Dates, 300 bags, at Tls.
fat by retail.
Black Sessamums, 200 bags
Wing-foong-yuen to Japan m
Dried Persimons, 130 bags
by Kin-foong to travelling me
Black Beans, 1,000 piculs,
tai-loong to Yat-loong.
White Beans, 500 piculs, at
to Hongkong merchant.

THE TOURISTS' GU
FORM.
REDUCED PRIC
Containing the names of al
Trade, objects of Natural Hi
&c., &c., with the Punti, and M
ciation.
Also a few copies of the G
Chinese Language, in two P
The Daily Press Office.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MICHELL, BA
of Manila, have been
for Manila for the *Daily Pre*
of *Daily Press*, *Overland Tra*
Times Extra, and all other pu
from this Office, and, residen
p ease make application to the
Daily Press Office, June, 18

return of a call should be looked upon as imperative, and the neglect of it treated as a breach of good manners and good feeling.

"I have trespassed somewhat more on your space than I intended; and must request your indulgence as well as that of your readers; but the subject is far more important than many imagine, and my object has been to call attention to it in such a manner as neither to cause any ill feeling nor to give any colour to the possible suspicion, that I have more to complain of than any other stranger arriving in the place. I would also deprecate the idea that I am presuming to read a lay sermon to this community. I am but calling attention to a little laxity of practice which has, in this respect, crept in amongst us, and which a very slight attention on our part should, and doubtless will, at once correct."

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON CANADA.

(Quebec Morning Chronicle, Oct 23.)

A lengthy letter on the Canadian question, from Mr. Goldwin Smith, appears in the London *Daily News*. Mr. Smith says he has always advocated that Canada should be made a *quasi*-independent nation, when a fitting opportunity presented itself. Great Britain should guarantee her independence for a number of years, and the English flag, with some slight heraldic difference, should still be permitted to float from Canadian flagstaffs. Mr. Smith holds that this is the wisest and safest way out of a difficulty that ought to be done away with. No commercial advantages accrue to England from the colony retained as a dependency which would not accrue from trade with her as an independent nation. As matters are, Canada lays heavy import duties on the products of our industry, as though we were a foreign nation, and while she is a dependency we dare not even remonstrate, though all the time we are guaranteeing her loans. On the other hand, Canada is herself placed in perpetual danger by our disputes with the United States, and in case of real war her doom would be certain. If independent, there is no apparent reason why she should not live in perfect amity with America. That amity, however, would not be brought about through annexation, for although to Mr. Smith's mind there is a possibility that all the English-speaking communities of North America will ultimately be connected in some sort of confederation for trade purposes and external security, still America would have no gratification in having Anglified Canada for her child, and Canada would scarcely even consent to have America for her preceptor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In "Formosa" Boucicault says that some of the dirtiest work in London is done by the whitest hands. Do the London playwrights wear gloves?

A MODEST EDITOR.—A lady in Milwaukie discussing the garter question, writes:—"You will take notice that just above the knee there is no hollow or depression in which a garter could be retained, no projection on which could make a hold." To which the *Buffalo Republic* modestly replies—"Will we take notice? Cou'dn't think of it. We don't know anything about garters. Don't want to. May be worn about the waist for all we know. Take notice, indeed!"

A home paper publishes the following extract from a letter recently received from Mr. Thomas Carlyle:—"If you know any likely man in Peterhead, I wish you would tell him that the word 'Hochkirchen' they have put on the inscription under Keith's statue is an *ugly blotch of error*, much requiring erasure for their sake, and his. 'Hochkirch' was the village where Keith perished; there is no such place as 'Hochkirchen' is the whole world, nor will ever be. 'Hochkirchen' is worse than 'Peterheadtein,' an *incurable* solecism—exactly equal to '*Alta Ecclesia*,' of which you can judge! No remedy but cutting out that EN (at whatever cost), and substituting silent granite."

A young man named Henry James Tucker, a carpenter, was charged at the Clerkenwell police-court with causing the death of another young man named Henry May, his brother-in-law, by shooting him through the body. The two men with others were at work in a house in Blackstock-lane, Hornsey, where a man had left a gun loaded, telling the other men not to interfere with it. While May was standing on the staircase, Tucker took up the gun, put it to his shoulder, cocked it, and told May to die. Before the latter could be aware of the other man's intention the trigger was pulled, and May fell dead on the spot. Tucker, who appeared greatly distressed, immediately ran for a doctor, but the wounded man died before the doctor arrived. There had been no quarrel between the two men. The prisoner was remanded.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY EVENING.

A fair amount of business has been done in Bengal drug to-day, the demand being altogether from Chinese quarters. The following are the ruling prices:—Patna, $537½ to $538½, cash and credit; Benares, $525 to $526½, cash and credit; estimated unsold stock in two hands, about 1,500 chests. Patna on time of the 12th sales $535 to $537½ from speculators' hands; New Patna 1st sales $562½ to $565, on three weeks' time; New Benares 1st sales $525 to $527½; Malwa, $640 to $545, good drug wanted by the natives.

In Raw Cotton sales have been made to the extent of 214 bales Bengal Staple at $15.00 to $20.75 per picul; estimated unsold stock, about 4,200 bales Bengal, 3,500 bales Kurrachee, Madras 80 bales, Bombay none, total 7,880 bales. There has been nothing doing to-day in the markets for general merchandise. The departure of the mail and the Christmas holidays, no doubt, having some effect in producing the very quiet and dull state of affairs existing. There are buyers of Steamboat shares at 27 premium, but no business is reported in any kind of shares.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight......4/5½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight......4/5½
Bank Bills on demand..........4/4¾

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight..................74
Private, 30 days' sight...............74¼

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222
" BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old... 30 to 31 prem.
New... 17¼ prem.
H'kong & W'poa Dock,.........6 dis.
H'kong C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares,..................26 to 27 prem.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares,......................31,400 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares,.....................$165 pr. per s.
Union Dock Shares..................45 dis.
Hongkong Hotel Shares,.........50 to 60 "

SALES ON 28TH DECEMBER, 1869.

As reported by Chinese.

Grey Shirtings, 8 4lbs., 10 pieces, at $2 75, by A. G. Hogg & Co. to Shun-on-loong.

Large Lead, 100 slabs, at $6.45, by Hop-bing to Hongkong merchant.

Green Peas, 500 piculs, at $2.00, by Hop-bing to travelling merchant.

Gambodge, 10 piculs, at $50.00, by Hop-bing to Canton merchant.

Yellow Beans, 1,000 piculs, at $1.86, by Yuen-fat to Canton merchant.

Yellow Beans, 1,000 piculs, at $1.85, by Yuen-fat to Tung-kwan merchant.

Red Dates, 300 bags, at Tls. 1.6.0., by Yuen-fat by retail.

Black Sessamums, 200 bags, at Tls. 3.1.5., by Wing-foong-yuen to Japan merchant.

Dried Persimmons, 130 bags, at Tls. 2.9.0., by Kin-foong to travelling merchant.

Black Beans, 1,000 piculs, at $1.90, by Hing-tai-loong to Yat-loong.

White Beans, 500 piculs, at $1.84, by Tak-mi to Hongkong merchant.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MICHELL, BARNARD & Co., of Manila, have been appointed Agents for Manila for the *Daily Press*, *Chinese Issue of Daily Press*, *Overland Trade Report*, *Straits Times Extra*, and all other publications issued from this Office, and residents in Manila will please make application to them.

Daily Press Office, June, 1869.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Russian Steamship

"COURIER,"

Capt. Nyo, will be dispatched for the above port, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Tonnage for Light Cargo or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

4d 2423 Hongkong, 28th December, 1869.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain Ashton, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2414 Hongkong, 24th December, 1869.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Ocean Steamship Company's steamer

"NESTOR,"

Captain Drenning, expected to arrive here on or about the 30th instant, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 2393 Hongkong, 21st December, 1869.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, MAURITIUS, AND LONDON.

THE O. S. S. Company's Steamer

"NESTOR,"

Captain Drenning, will leave this for the above named ports about the 1st February next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 2394 Hongkong, 21st December, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE British Brigantine

"MUSIC,"

Klein, Master, of 399 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa, and have early dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2418 Hongkong, 27th December, 1869.

FOR BORDEAUX, *via* SAIGON.

THE A 1 British barque

"CALDEW,"

Capt. Clarkson, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight, apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 2411 Hongkong, 24th December, 1869.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"MINA,"

Yguartua, Master, will meet with quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 2403 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1869.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Portuguese three-masted schooner

"AGUIA,"

Capt. Santos, of 350 Tons Register, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 2401 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1869.

FOR LONDON direct,

To load at Hongkong and Canton Waters.

THE A 1 British barque

"DUDBROOK,"

Charles Bruce, Master, will meet with quick dispatch, having engaged the larger portion of her Cargo.

The vessel has very large and fine Cabin accommodation for passengers. Parties wishing to engage passage, please to apply on board.

For Freight, apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 2360 Hongkong, 15th December, 1869.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE well-known A 1 clipper-ship

"ONWARD,"

Capt. Whyte, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 2300 Hongkong, 6th December, 1869.

FOR MELBOURNE,

With quick dispatch, a large portion of her Cargo engaged.

THE A 1 Clipper Brig

"CATHERINE FULLARTON,"

300 tons capacity, Capt. Hughan.

For Freight, apply to

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 2281 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1869.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"SUMATRA,"

Capt. Mullen, will have dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1954 Hongkong, 15th October, 1869.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 British Clipper Brig

"MAGGIE,"

Captain A. G. Webster, of 225 Tons Register.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2424 Hongkong, 28th December, 1869.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 French barques

"MERLE BLANC,"

Captain Feydt, of 10,000 piculs carrying capacity;

And,

"LUDOVIC AND CHARLES,"

Captain Brutelle, of 9,500 piculs carrying capacity. Apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 2420 Hongkong, 27th December, 1869.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 Clipper barque

"DAY DAWN,"

Captain Sustenance, of 400 tons Register.

For particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2373 Hongkong, 16th December, 1869.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British barque

"USK,"

Cap. Nobbs, of 404 tons Register. (A voyage to Australia preferred).

For particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2309 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Established 1841.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By appointment

TO THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

N.B.—The Hongkong Dispensary is known to Chinese Servants as The "Hongkong ti-yuk-long."

1467 Hongkong, 1st August, 1869.

GEORGE GLASSE,

(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON; AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

JUST Published by the undersigned, Portraits of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., Views of H.M.S. *Galatea*, the Public Landing, and the City Decorations,

J. THOMSON,

Commercial Bank Buildings.

2207 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1869.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
SINGAPORE, LONDON, &c.	Nestor (str.)	Drenning		Birley & Co.	about the 1st Feb. next.
S'PORE, GALLE, & BOMBAY	Norna (str.)	Lockie	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
LONDON	Dudbrook	Charles Bruce	Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Music	Klein	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sumatra	Mullen	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Onward	Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Catherine Fullarton	Hughan	Hongkong	A. G. Hogg & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY	Aguia	Santos	Hongkong	J. J. dos Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BORDEAUX *via* SAIGON	Caldew	Clarkson	Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Mina	Yguartua	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Courier (str.)	Nyo	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	on the 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Suwonada (str.)	Clark	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
Do.	Nestor (str.)	Drenning		Birley & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, HABERDASHERS, OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.,

Would call attention to their undermentioned Departments, which are now unusually well assorted with their new designs for the Winter Trade.

CLOTHS and TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.
NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.
FANCY DOESKINS, TWEEDS, 6/4 COATINGS.

And a large Assortment of the newest designs in suit lengths only in Fancy.

TWEEDS and SILK MIXTURES.
WITNEYS, BEAVERS, and PILOTS.

The Cutting Department under the superintendence of practical West End CUTTERS.

HOSIERY.

GENTLEMEN'S COTTON, MERINO, AND LAMBSWOOL SOCKS.

GENTLEMEN'S INDIA GAUZE, MERINO, AND LAMBSWOOL UNDER VESTS AND PANTS.

A large Assortment of PAJAMAS.

SILK & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

A large variety of TIES AND SCARVES.

CRIMEAN SHIRTS, in all Wool and Silk.

WHITE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, all sizes.

Gentlemen's Kid, Dogskin, Beaver, and Cloth GLOVES, all sizes.

HATS.

GENTLEMEN'S BLACK PARIS, DRAB, BEAVER, AND FELT HATS.

BLACK AND DRAB STIFF AND SOFT FELTS.

NAVY AND SCOTCH CAPS.

WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS, in all sizes.

8/4 and 10/4 DAMASK, by the Yard.

WHITE & BROWN TURKISH TOWELS AND BATH SHEETS.

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.

QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.

LACE CURTAINS.

WORSTED DAMASKS AND REPS.

VICTORIA, REP, PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.

BLANKETS, MOSQUITO NETS, MATS AND MATTINGS.

OIL CLOTH, LEATHERS, AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

A large assortment of Tapestry and Brussell's CARPETS.

HEARTH RUGS.

RAILWAY AND CARRIAGE RUGS in great variety.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

KOSS & Co.

BEG to inform the community of Hongkong that they have received per mail steamer *Salsette, James Shepherd*, and other late arrivals:—

A large assortment of TWEEDS, DOESKINS, Fancy PANTALOONS, Black and Blue CLOTHS of superior quality, Gentlemen's Drab and Black FELT HATS.

Superfine Vienna Gentlemen's BOOTS.

Silk UMBRELLAS.

SCARFS and NECKTIES, of the latest fashion.

A large assortment of ready-made CLOTHES of all descriptions, and suits made to order by an experienced European Cutter at short notice.

3m 2060 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1869.

FOR SALE.

THE desirable PROPERTY on *Queen's Road*, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

For particulars, apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

tf 2092 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

FOR SALE,

Just landed, ex "Navarino."

A CARGO of Manila HARDWOOD, of extra sizes and lengths, consisting of MOLAVA, BANAVA, ARANGA, and other first-class TIMBER, in Lots to suit. Apply to

A. McDONALD & Co.

MACDONNELL PATENT SLIP, *West Point.*

tf 2228 Hongkong, 24th November, 1869.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE—

ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,

WITH THE

PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

MACEWEN & CO.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

HAVE LANDED THE FOLLOWING CHRISTMAS STORES!!

Fine Malaga RAISINS for Dessert.
Valencia and Eleme RAISINS for Puddings.
Zante CURRANTS.
Eleme FIGS, in 2 lbs. boxes.
Flavoring ESSENCES.
Brown and Polson's Corn FLOUR.
Crosse and Blackwell's JAMS and JELLIES, Tart FRUITS, PICKLES, &c.
Capt. White's Oriental PICKLE.
TAPIOCA, Pearl BARLEY, OATMEAL, MACCARONI, Prime York HAMS, Wiltshire CHEESE, Fresh SALMON in Tins, Preserved SOUPS and MEATS.
CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
Royal Glendee Scotch WHISKEY.
Hennessey's and Jules Robin's BRANDY.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS.
Bass's ALE, in quarts and pints.
Guinness's STOUT, in do.
Finest Present TEA, in small boxes.
18, Queen's Road Central,
22nd November, 1869. [40d 2190

DELICACIES AND NOVELTIES FOR CHRISTMAS.

BLOOM MUSCATELS.
FIGS.
Truffled SAUSAGES.
Lyons Do.
Russian OX TONGUES.
Reindeer's Do.
Choice French PLUMS.
FRUITS, in BRANDY.
" " NOYEAU.
Crystallized FRUITS.
French BONBONS.
Bonbon COSAQUES.
Fancy Do.
Silver Wedding Do.
Candied PEEL.
MINCEMEAT.
Plum PUDDINGS.
Christmas CAKES.
Jordan ALMONDS.
Carlsbad WAFERS.
GROUSE in GRAVY.
Truffed ORTOLANS.
Fresh CAVIARE.
Dessert BISCUITS.
Vanilla Do.
French Chocolate BONBONS.
Rosewater CRACKERS.
Bouquet FANS.
Costume Do.
Floral Do.
Perfume HAMPERS.
York HAMS.
Albert CHEESE.
Stilton Do.
Pine Do.
Handsome Gift BOXES of BONBONS.
BOOKS.
STEREOSCOPES.
STEREO-SLIDES.
CARTE DE VISITES.
Music FOLIOS.
Despatch BOXES.
Courier BAGS.
Photographic ALBUMS.
Bronze FIGURES.
Parian STATUETTES.
Tobacco JARS.
Electro Plated FLOWER STANDS.
Scent BOTTLES.
BOOK SLIDES.
Magnetic MACHINES.
Ladies' COMPANIONS.
Glove BOXES.
Paint Do.
Optic WONDERS.
EIDOTROPES.
Magic FLOWERS.
Steam TOYS.
Gold SCARF SLIDES.
Do. CHARMS.
TOYS.
Christmas Tree ORNAMENTS.
Krug's CHAMPAGNE.
&c., &c., &c.
And, for *Masons*, for St. John's Day, APRONS, JEWELS.
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1m 2294 Hongkong, 6th December, 1869.

SELLING OFF!

FANCY DRESSES, Black and Colored SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, FICHUS, BONNETS, HATS, MUSLINS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, Muslin & Wool WORK, WOOLS, HOSIERY, French MERINOS, &c., &c.

The undersigned having determined *upon closing their Show Room*, will sell their STOCK OF MILLINERY AND DRAPERY GOODS at a discount of 25 per cent., off all purchases of Ten dollars and upwards, from this date.

S. W. BAKER & Co.

tf 2270 Hongkong, 1st December, 1869.

FOR SALE.

MANILA HARD WOOD, consisting of MOLAVES, BANADAS, ARANGAS, and other descriptions. Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 1502 Hongkong, 12th August, 1868.

FOR SALE.

WIRE ROPE, in the sizes, 1½ to 4 inches. Apply to

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

tf 1072 Hongkong, 18th October, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FRESH CALIFORNIAN HAY and OATS.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1610 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1869.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

MUST BE CLOSED ON 1ST MARCH, 1870.

A. ULLMANN begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public of Hongkong, that he is selling off his valuable Stock of Clothing, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Perfumery, and other Articles at Invoice prices, in consequence of his retiring from business. The above stock comprises a fine assortment of new goods, ex late arrivals, also a superior stock of Japanese Ware.

All outstanding accounts must be paid, and all claims collected, before the above date.

Nos. 96 and 98, Bazaar European,
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

tf 1580 Hongkong, 18th August, 1869.

FOR SALE.

ALL descriptions of ACCOUNT BOOKS, of English manufacture.

Prices Moderate.

NORONHA & SONS.

tf 895 Hongkong, 5th May, 1869.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound... ... ...$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE.

39 LOGS Camphor WOOD, Ships' TIMBERS.

11 Ships' HOOPS, Bard and Camphor WOOD.

50 double Ships' KNEES } Camphor WOOD.
24 single do. }

RAYNAL & Co.

tf 3282 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1869.

FOR SALE.

DRAUGHT PORTER, in Kilderkins. Apply to

HOWARD HODGES.

tf 1627

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

ALEXANDRE BOYER.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS.

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS.

Ladies' White Satin and Black Kid BOOTS.

Gentlemen's French BOOTS.

French FLOWERS.

HATS. BONNETS.

SILK VELVET JACKETS.

KID GLOVES.

BLACK COLORED MERINOS.

STOCKINGS.

CLOTHS.

HIGH GREY FELT HATS.

BLANKETS.

VELOCIPEDES.

FRENCH BOOKS.

PORTUGUESE CHURCH SERVICES.

DRESS-MAKING.

PERFUMERY.

Corner of Wellington and D'Aguilar Streets.

tf 2268 Hongkong, 1st December, 1869.

FOR SALE.

THE Celebrated Racing Ponies "CHALLOS" and "VERTUGADIN."

For particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 2152 Hongkong, 15th November, 1869.

A FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLE by Sherwood, Calcutta, with Marking BOARD, CUES, RESTS, BALLS, &c., &c., complete.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 2080 Hongkong, 4th November, 1869.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of PEKIN and its Surroundings.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 2081 Hongkong, 4th November, 1869.

FOR SALE.

BEATO'S Japanese VIEWS and COSTUMES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1614 Hongkong, 27th August, 1868.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!! CHRISTMAS!!!

AS the above Festival is approaching, the Undermentioned begs to inform the community of Hongkong, that he is prepared to make Christmas CAKES of best quality. He has CAKES, each weighing from 1lb. to 20lbs., ready on hand, and can make to order weighing from 1lbs to 500lbs. each.

Parties wishing for CAKES of a large size are requested to give a few days' notice.

All orders shall be carefully and promptly attended to. All articles from the Bakery are guaranteed of the finest and best qualities.

D. NOWROJEE,

Opposite to the Oriental Bank.

tf 2323 Hongkong, 9th December, 1869.

CHRISTMAS MEATS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of Hongkong, that he will supply for the Christmas Vacation Prime Joints of BEEF, VEAL, and MUTTON, on the most reasonable terms. CORNED ROUNDS, HUMPS, and TONGUES always on hand, and will be sent addressed by any of the coast steamers, freight free. Any persons requiring joints will please send their orders by first opportunity, addressed to

L. HUTCHINGS,

Compradore, SWATOW.

58d 2079]

FOR SALE.

200 CASKS best Portland CEMENT. Apply to

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

tf 2239 Hongkong, 26th November, 1869.

FAWCETT & Co. have now landed, ex *Dunmail*, and other late arrivals:—

Hogsheads BASS'S ALE.
Barrels do.
Kilderkins do.
BASS'S ALE, in pints and quarts.
Guinness's STOUT, in ditto.
Pale SHERRY; Old PORT.
CHAMPAGNE, in pints and quarts.
Sparkling and Still HOCK.
York HAMS and Cheddar CHEESE.
American BUTTER.

Also,

Galvanized Iron WIRE ROPE, from 1 in. to 4 in.

Galvanized Iron JIB HANKS, from 2 in. to 3½ in.

PAINTS and OILS; CANVAS and TWINE.

Preserved MEATS, SOUPS, and FISH.

OILMAN'S STORES.

Fairbank's SCALES, 2,000, and 2,500 lbs.

Enfield Converted Breechloader RIFLES, with Ammunition complete.

And,

ex "Carmarthenshire,"

Hennessy's BRANDY, in cases.

tf 1308 Hongkong, 5th July, 1869.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie.

Palacio & Co., of Xeres,

DRY AMONTILLADO SHERRY.

Blanchy and Carenne's

CLARET and COGNAC.

Apply to

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 214 Hongkong, 27th January, 1869.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, of Jules Mumm & Co. and De St. Marceaux & Co., in qts. and pts.

SHERRY, Chillingworth's, Ritchie, London Club, and other brands.

DRAUGHT ALE, of Allsopp's, Dawson, and Younger.

BOTTLED ALE, of Bass and Allsopp.

STOUT, in quarts and pints.

Also,

Small Invoices of WIRE ROPE, Boiler and Roofing Felt. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 1491 Hongkong, 7th August, 1869.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 20/28 ozs. and NAILS.

Also,

Vivian's Patent YELLOW METAL KEEL PLATES, 12 lbs. and 13 lbs., with NAILS.

Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 2000 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1868.

NOW READY

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1868. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1869.

C. H. HINRICHS & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC SEGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

133, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

1733] [Sept. 8

Business Announcements.

CHONG-SAH-WAN PIC-NIC HOUSE,

Situated in the middle of the above village, on the border of, and about 20 yards from the sea.

Opposite the Garden of Stone Cutter's Island, only a quarter-of-an-hour's pull from the same.

THE above House, now in the course of construction, will be opened for the respectable public of Hongkong on the 18th December. It stands on a sandy place of more than one mile in extent, which affords a nice promenade for persons of all ages, and may be adapted to teach boys to swim. A small canvas tent will be placed on the border of the sea, with buckets of fresh water, if wanted.

A miniature Billiard Table, a Harmonium, Card and other Tables, and sundry furniture, will be placed there for the use of visitors.

A variety of fresh fish is obtainable from a fishing but not far from the spot; likewise the productions of the village.

An inspection by the *pic-nic lovers* of the place is requested.

The Key of the house may be obtained from F. F. DA SILVA, 40, *Hollywood Road*, Hongkong, adjoining Messrs. DE SOUZA & Co.'s Office.

TERMS.—For a family or a party $2 a-day, including the use of Billiard, &c., &c.

J. M. DA SILVA.

2285 3rd December, 1869.

BUTCHER'S LIVERY STABLES AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

HORSES received on Livery.

Carriages and Horses sold and bought on Commission.

Farriery, by an experienced European.

Harness and Saddlery repaired and renovated, a stock of London-made being always on hand.

Horses broken to Saddle or Harness.

Horses always on hand for Sale.

J. B. B. having received a very large supply of the best English-made

CARRIAGE MATERIALS, PAINTS, VARNISH, &c.,

is prepared to build or repair Carriages with promptness, at very moderate Terms.

Veterinary work carefully attended to.

(J.B. will be happy to call at the residence of any person requiring his services, on receiving instructions to that effect.)

Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

tf 875 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1869.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.

SECURITY IF REQUIRED.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,

47, *Wyndham Street.*

tf 338 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

ANDREW MILLAR,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBER,

COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER,

1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE.

tf 2083 Hongkong, 4th November, 1869.

WHAMPOA BEEF, Shanghai MUTTON, and all table requisites for Family use,

AT

J. FRISBY & Co.'s,

Butchers, Grocers, and Market Compradors.

Store 73, corner of Wellington and Graham Sts.

Butcher's Stall, Central Market.

tf 861 Hongkong, 1st May, 1869.

AH-YON,

SHIPS' COMPRADORE and STEVEDORE,

has all kinds of

SHIPS' STORES

on hand, and all kinds of COALS always ready.

NO. 57, PRAYA WEST,

(Next to Scott Lane).

6m 2109 Hongkong, 8th November, 1869.

TUCK-LEE,

SHIPCHANDLER, COMPRADORE, AND FAMILY GROCER,

No. 58, PRAYA, HONGKONG.

Families and Shipping furnished with every kind of Supplies. Ballast and Water provided at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—*Whampoa Beef.* [1y 2108

記 廣

THE undersigned has always on hand all kinds of Best COALS for Sale. For particulars, apply to

KWONG-KEE,

No. 13, *Scott Lane.*

6m 2216 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1869.

炭 煤 記 榮

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 471 Hongkong, 5th March, 1869.

NOTICE

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, MARSEILLES; ALSO, BOMBAY, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON TUESDAY, the 4th of January, 1870, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*DONNAI*," Commandant BOURDON, (H.I.M.N.), with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 3rd. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Hongkong, 20th December, 1869.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.

Via PANAMA *or* OVERLAND ROUTE.

STEAMERS of this line will be dispatched as follows:—

Japan, ... Jan. 12th, 1870.
China, ... Feb. 12th, 1870.

A steamer will leave Shanghai on or about same date, connecting with above-named steamer at Yokohama.

Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, and by OVERLAND ROUTE to principal points in the United States and Canadas, and, connecting with the various steam lines from New York to Liverpool, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, and Havre.

Through Tickets issued, also, to New York and Europe via Panama Route, and to Europe, per steamers of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, The West India and Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, and The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, from Aspinwall direct. Connections made at Panama with Steam lines upon the West Coast of Central and South America, by which passengers are ticketed through.

Through Bills of Lading given for Freight via CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD and its connections to the principal points in the United States and Canadas, and for Freight *Overland* for ENGLAND and the CONTINENT.

Through Bills of Lading given, also, for New York and Europe via Panama route, and to Europe via Aspinwall Lines, to Ports of Mexico, and ports on the West Coast of Central America, and South America to as far as Valparaiso.

Favorable arrangements have been made for through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.

All Freight payable in advance in Mexican dollars, or on delivery in American gold with 8 per cent. additional, at Shipper's option.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 10% upon the whole amount for the round voyage.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS, *Agent.*

Hongkong, 20th December, 1869.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Shanghai.—Per *Suwonada*, at 3.30 P.M., to-day, the 29th instant.

It is hereby notified for general information, by order of His Excellency SIR RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, that henceforward Book Packets, and Packets of Patterns or Samples of Merchandize, may be transmitted through the Post by the Mails made up to be forwarded both by the British Contract Packets and by Private ships, between this Office and each Agency thereof in China and Japan, viz.: Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Hiogo, and Yokohama, and also between any two of these Agencies, at the following rates of postage, which must be paid in advance, viz.:—

Not exceeding 4 oz.......................... 6 cents.
Above 4 oz., and not exceeding 8 oz. 12 "
" 8 " " 1 lb. 24 "
" 1 lb. " " 1½ " 36 "
Every additional ½lb.................... 12 "

Special attention is directed to the following rules and regulations, which will be strictly enforced:—

AS REGARDS BOOKS.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Almanacks, Maps or Prints, and any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters whether sealed or open); and the Books, Maps, Paper, &c., may be either printed, written or plain, or any mixture of the three.

All legitimate binding, mounting or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding be lose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints, markers (whether of paper or otherwise,) in the case of Books, and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter or usually appertains thereto.

Every Book packet must be either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides.

It must not contain any letter, open or sealed, nor any sealed enclosure whatever; the name and address of the sender is however not only permitted, but recommended, so that if the cover come off, or for any other reason the packet cannot be forwarded, it may be returned.

No packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth or depth, exceeding these dimensions it cannot be forwarded through the Post.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rules excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern, must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

There must be no writing or marks other than the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, and that of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and prices of the articles; otherwise the Packet will be detained, or forwarded charged an unpaid letter.

The Patterns must be sent in covers open at ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, tied at the neck; bags so closed that they cannot readily be opened, even although they be transparent, must not be used for this purpose. Non-compliance with this rule, will also subject the packet to be detained or forwarded as an unpaid letter.

The Packets, or the contents thereof, must not contain any inclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

In all other respects the general regulations of the Book Post between Hongkong and the United Kingdom will apply to the Pattern Post. Under these regulations, in order to prevent any interruption to the regular transmission of letters, a Packet of Patterns may, when it is necessary, be kept back for the following Mail, by which, in the ordinary course, it would be forwarded.

The decision of the Postmaster-General as to the eligibility of any Packet, pattern, or sample contained therein, to be forwarded under these regulations, will be final and conclusive.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 13th October, 1869.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the rates of Postage (which must be paid in advance) chargeable upon Printed Papers and Patterns of Merchandize addressed to Constantinople, will henceforward be as follows viz.:—

For a Packet not exceeding 2 ounces.....2 cents.
For a Packet above 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces..............................4
For a Packet above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces..............................8

and so on, adding 4 cents for every additional 4 ounces.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1869.

It is hereby notified for general information that, as an experiment, Mails will be made up at this Office, to be forwarded by each homeward British Contract Packet, to the United Kingdom and to places beyond the United Kingdom *vid Brindisi*.

All Letters and newspapers intended to be forwarded in these Mails must be specially directed *vid Brindisi*, and they will be liable to the following rates of Postage, viz.:—

FOR A LETTER

Addressed to	*Not exceeding half an ounce in weight.* Cents.	*For every additional half an ounce.* Cents.
The United Kingdom	38	38
The United States of America	48	48

FOR EVERY NEWSPAPER

Addressed to	*Not exceeding 4 ounces in weight.* Cents.	*For every additional Newspaper not exceeding 4 ounces.* Cents.
The United Kingdom	8	8
The United States of America	10	10

The Postage must be *fully prepaid*. Unpaid or insufficiently paid Letters, &c., will not be sent *vid Brindisi*. Book Packets and Packets of Patterns will not be forwarded *vid Brindisi*.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 24th November, 1869.

It is hereby notified that, under the authority of a Treasury Warrant dated the 1st May last, Superintending, or First Class Schoolmasters in the Army will, in future, be entitled to the same privileges in regard to Letters sent by or addressed to them on their own private affairs as are at present enjoyed by Commissioned Officers in the Army; and all Army Schoolmistresses will be entitled (as Army Schoolmasters of all but the First Class now are) to the same privileges, in regard to their Letters, as are enjoyed by non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 31st July, 1868.

It is hereby notified for general information, that under the Provisions of a Treasury Warrant which will come into operation on the 1st October next, correspondence, addressed to Constantinople will be forwarded at the following reduced Rates of Postage, which must be paid in advance, viz.:—

FOR LETTERS:
20 cents each half-an-ounce weight.

FOR NEWSPAPERS, PACKETS OF PATTERNS, AND BOOKS:
2 cents each two ounces up to half-pound, and 18 cents every additional half-pound.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1869.

Extracts.

An Interrupted Picnic.

We got out of all patience at last, and determined to have the forest beaten up as the only way to convince the natives of the groundlessness of their fears. We resolved at the same time to mix pleasure with business by making a picnic of the thing, in which the ladies should join us. Our arrangements were soon completed, and we started—the gentlemen on horseback, and the ladies filling the howdah on the back of a very steady elephant belonging to the regiment. We had selected as the most suitable place for our purpose a hollow in the forest, with which stood several overgrown trees. In these we proposed to station ourselves, and blaze away everything the beaters turned out above the size of a jackal. On reaching this spot, therefore, Chuny and the horses were dismissed, and a ladder placed against the largest of the trees, by which the ladies ascended into a cozy nook within its lofty shade. There they found a table-cloth spread, on which tiffin was laid for them. The gentlemen, however, finding none of the other trees large enough to hold them all, sought the shady side of the hollow, where, laying their guns aside, they set seriously to work on the tongue, cold roasted fowls, preserved meats, iced liquors, and fruit, which the careful forethought of Ali Khan, the major's khansamah, had also provided for them. Meanwhile, signals had been passed to the beaters, who had gone to their starting-point some time before, to begin their noisy operations. We leisurely finished our tiffin, and felt so supremely comfortable, that we quite resented to a reminder from Ali Khan that the beaters had been some time at work. We resolved, however, to delay taking up our guns, and perching ourselves in the trees, no further than after finishing the cigars then lighted and a couple more bottles of iced pale ale. These were opened, and we were chatting pleasantly over their contents, when our attention was suddenly called to the terrified looks of one of the servants, who, with outstretched arm, pointed unsteadily at some object behind us. We cast a hurried look in the same direction, and sprang to our feet as two immense-looking tigers met our view. They had emerged stealthily from the cover, and were standing with heads erect and fluttering ears, listening intently to the distant clamour of the beaters. Ere we could recover from the confusion into which we were thrown, the largest animal—from his size and deeper colour, evidently the male—disappeared among the long grass, and with breathless anxiety we heard his heavy tread approaching us. In a moment more we were face with him. He started back, rushed towards the tree within which the unfortunate ladies were seated, and, to our horror, scrambled quickly up the ladder. The next moment the tigress was upon us. She, too, started on seeing us, and retreated a few paces. Her courage, however, quickly rose, for she wheeled round with a short angry roar, and fixing her glowing eyes upon us, advanced steadily with tail erect, and her ears set viciously back. Suddenly she crouched within a few paces of us, with her head resting on her fore-paws, when, at that critical moment, the beaters combined to raise a louder and more discordant noise than usual. The tigress rose, turned her head, listened, and slunk away. Her mate had just then descended the ladder, and as she brushed past him he struck at her savagely, and rolled her over with a single blow. He then stood over her with averted head and closed eyes, but offering no further violence. In no way daunted, the tigress turned quickly upon her back, and clutching her mate tightly round the shoulder, attacked him with tooth and nail. Their united roaring was horrible. He received her assault for a few seconds with considerable firmness, but finding no symptom of mollification, shook himself free, and bounding lightly over her as she rose, galloped into the jungle in the direction away from the beaters. The tigress rose, shook herself, gave one malignant look at us, trotted sulkily after her mate, and all was over. We lost no time in going to the assistance of the ladies. To our great relief, we found them unhurt, but only one of them fully conscious of what had passed. She had the presence of mind to remain perfectly still, and stated afterwards that on making his appearance, and before becoming aware of their presence, the tiger placed one of his fore-paws among their feet. He appeared more astonished than alarmed, scowled steadily round, and closed his survey with a prolonged stare at the solitary individual who had retained her senses. He then retired as quickly as he came.—"Two Minutes of Suspense," in *Chambers's Journal.*

Early Marriages.

(From the Bombay Gazette, November 8.)

In these days when retrenchment hangs like a black cloud over all those Anglo-Indians whose incomes are derived from, or in any way dependent upon, Government, it would not be amiss to say a word or two upon what might be called subaltern matrimony. In spite of the late lamentations from Belgravia, and the desolating pictures of matrimonial famine which every English sea-side watering-place presents to the eyes of the observant traveller, Young Anglo-India so far differs from Young England, that it rather goes in for marriage. It sends very reactionary and narrow spirited perhaps to say so; but, to our thinking, in so doing, Young Anglo-Indian as a rule commits a mistake. We confess we don't see what are the advantages of most of these early marriages. In a young missionary, anxious to weight his cross as heavily as possible, we can understand the invention of the expedient of adding a mother-in-law to the abominations of the climate; but for Lieutenant Squeedles, or Chuckers of the Civil Service or Revenue Survey, to go and get married at three or four and twenty, on Rs. 400 a month, or less, we see no advantage whatever; while of disadvantages we can gather up handfuls. Of course, there still exist such things as love and passion. There are, and ever will be, men who hold Angelina (or Mary Jane, for it's the same thing) far above all earthly considerations, and would struggle on to her embraces though they trod the earth red with the blood of squelched prudential counsels. But with these we have no dealing. Like Major Hannibal Chollop, they are free children of the wild "parcerees," of unreason; and their mission being to thump their heads against a post, one can only let them do it with a reverent thankfulness that their mission is other than our own. But we take it that majority of marriages do not partake of this *semi-hysterical* character. Most young men and women in love look upon one another very much as they look upon other young men and women; and although, of course, affection and prepossession exist, they are very often supported by the belief that intimacy will develop other good qualities and strengthen an attachment now something of the *chuman* order. With girls, especially, this kind of reasoning is very common, in self-justification of engaging themselves to a man of whom they know considerably less than would be considered sufficient by their brothers to induce them to lend him a fifty rupee note. They have so many influencing motives to say yes to a man's proposal, over and above those which he has to induce him to make it. It lends a girl so much dignity, too, being engaged; and, besides, it is always possible to break it off fast for a day, and then to burst into tears after prayers, and say—"Mamma, dear, I am sure I can never *never* be happy with him" is all that is necessary. In short, to assume that is useless to argue against early marriages between a young man who has barely anything of his own, and a girl whose parents have nothing to give her, and time thrown away, because they do it when whirling along in the brawling torrent of passion, and are insensible alike to reason, or signal, is to assume a position which is quite untenable. Look round upon one's married acquaintances, and endeavour to estimate how many of them *could*, under any conceivable circumstances, have been hurried into matrimony by passion for one another? Rather do we not (speaking for the once with that frankness which the world finds so indigestible) find ourselves wondering, with regard to most married couples we know, what were the particular advantages which induced a matrimonial alliance between them. How often do we not hear said and say—"What *could* have induced B. to marry that woman?"—or—"I wonder how he ever induced her to have him?" No, there are other reasons, besides passion, which induce early marriage. Men think "it's jolly." They believe an Indian married life is one of greater comfort; that it is more economical; that it even assists them in society, and so on. But what are the facts—that, with a few exceptions, too common facts? The first thing that happens, is, that the young subaltern, or civilian, whose Rs. 400 or so a month did very well, and something over, when spent with ordinary prudence as a bachelor, finds it is but a pitiful matter, now that he has a wife to keep up in comfort and propriety. They must have a house; and they must have more servants; and she must have a carriage; and we suppose milliners don't make, even for subalterns' wives, for nothing. And there are little expenses of sorts, which he may deny her, or which they may both deny themselves, but which they neither of them contemplated having to deny themselves when they stood in "fond rapture" (which is the poetry for tight boots and perspiration) at the altar. And then if they are very poor, and his prospects of promotion are doubtful, and his interest no greater than that which his father-in-law may possess, who has sons of his own to look after, the happy young couple are rapidly gladdened with the advent of a son and heir. Poor Chuckers at three and twenty with Rs. 400 a month, and all his worldly goods in a couple of tents, is the proud father of a baby! Happy man! Then he has to keep up a house in the station—two establishments in fact. People with whom the parental feeling is strong may fancy that this is more than compensated for by the joy he must experience in the rains, when he goes into the station himself, and with his household gods around him, abandons himself to the happy society of his wife and child. But the baby fallacy has exploded a good deal in India, even among those who are responsible for their production. Few fathers now-a-days fail to recognize the bad points about babies. Cheap Indian houses in the mofussil are of a kind where a noise has it all its own way; and, although Charles Napoleon Augustus is very well for the time being, when presented newly washed, and dressed, and fed, at *chota hazari*, it is different at night, or in the heat of the day, when gripes, or colic, or wind, or whatever the predisposing cause may be, sets the darling going into a good hour's consistent screaming, the ayah's melancholy crooning making monotonous second, and Mary Jane finally begging you to put on your topee, and go a mile or so for the doctor, who never *will* attend to mere chits. And then, when this one is big enough to require a pony, and can pull your paper to pieces, and convert your drawing room into a sort of day after an earthquake appearance, Mrs. Chuckers produces another occupant for its discarded; and so on, till when that long expected promotion does come, there are a couple for each knee, and another in the next room with the ayah, and the doctor says that if Chuckers does not send them all home, and his wife too, two of them will probably die;—and that Mrs. C. requires at least three years in England to recruit herself. About this period Chuckers borrows at 10 per cent,—if he's lucky; and thenceforth the happy burden of his waking dreams is not—"When shall I have saved enough to go home comfortably?"—but—"When shall I have saved enough to pay off my debts?" We are drawing no imaginary picture. There are hundreds existing before us at this moment—all cases of men who have rushed, with the characteristic recklessness of penury into matrimony, without a moment's thoughtful pause as to whether they were doing well or no. And yet, although many and grievous as are the instances, we see where a remedial rule would have worked wholesomely, it is impossible to lay any rule down.

To Let.

TO BE LET.

THE very desirable business premises lately occupied by Messrs. LYALL, STILL & Co.;—a portion of which are now occupied by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.—with large and commodious dwelling-house and extensive Godowns on the *Praya*.

For full Particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf 2364 Hongkong, 16th December, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, with early possession, those desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Comptoir d'Escompte, at late in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.

For further particulars, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 697 Hongkong, 17th April, 1867.

TO BE LET,
With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, BOGER & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.

Also, Croquet ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, *Wyndham Street.*
tf 1080 Hongkong, 7th June, 1869.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession.)

SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 63, between Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.'s premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.

For Particulars, apply to
A. McLEOD,
At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 829 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January next.)

THOSE Two HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 18 and 20, *Stanley Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2346 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January next.)

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOYER & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession.)

THE commodious three storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BONNETT & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2543 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.

THE commodious HOUSE, in *Pottinger Street*, water and gas laid on, at present occupied by R. EZEKIEL, Esq. Possession from the 17th inst.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co., *Macao.*
ROZARIO & Co., *Hongkong.*
December 18th, 1869. [tf 2349

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, on *Pedder's Hill*, each containing four rooms, with out houses, &c. Water and Gas laid on.

Six fire-proof Granite GODOWNS, below *Pedder's Hill.*

For Particulars, apply to
A. PESTONJEE SETNA,
Corner of Gage and Peel Streets.
tf 2269 Hongkong, 1st December, 1869.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession.)

THAT desirable BUNGALOW, known as "Greenmount," situate on the *Bonham Road*, and till lately in the occupation of C. H. MORGAN, Esq.

For Particulars, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2185 Hongkong, 19th November, 1869.

TO LET.

THAT 6-Roomed HOUSE, No. 4, *Alexandra Terrace*, with Bath-rooms and Out-offices. Water and Gas laid on. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, *Wyndham Street.*
tf 2123 Hongkong, 10th November, 1869.

TO LET.

IN West Terrace, *Caine Road*, Nos. 3 and 5, containing Four rooms each, also No. 7, with Five rooms and Garden. Water laid on, Bath rooms, &c. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, *Wyndham Street.*
tf 2124 Hongkong, 10th November, 1869.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED Bed-Room, situated in *Wyndham Street*. Commanding a view of the Harbor. Address A. B., *Daily Press* Office.
2161 Hongkong, 16th November, 1869.

TO LET
From the 1st December next.

THE Eligible Residence situated above *Bonham Road*, recently in the occupation of M. BOSMAN, Esq.

For Particulars, apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 1928 Hongkong, 11th October, 1869.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession.)

A BUNGALOW at *Pokefolum*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1683 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

TO LET.

THE commodious Business Premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co., situated at *Spring Gardens*, and consisting of a Large Three storied Dwelling House containing 22 Rooms, with out-houses and Stables attached; two large dry and dry Godowns, capable of holding 10,000 piculs each, with Offices and Private rooms over the same. The whole having a frontage on the *Praya* of 210 feet, with use of a private wharf, and a fine view of the harbor.

The houses have recently been painted and put in thorough repair.

For further particulars, apply to
JOHN GERRARD.
tf 1596 Hongkong, 19th August, 1869.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.

ONE FLOOR of a HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, well situated.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 591 Hongkong, 24th March, 1869.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

NO. 1, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street*, neatly furnished with good English made Furniture, with possession from 1st November. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1878 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1869.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	$\frac{1}{8}$th per cent.
Not exceeding	1 month $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 " $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "	

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1713 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	$\frac{1}{8}$ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	$\frac{1}{4}$ do do
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	$\frac{1}{2}$ do do
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	$\frac{3}{4}$ do do
Above six months the full annual rate.	

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1667 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	$\frac{1}{8}$ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	$\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " $\frac{3}{4}$ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.
W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

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John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	L. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
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F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
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G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.	W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at
Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following rates will in future be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Above one month, and not exceeding	3 " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
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Above six months, the full annual rate.	

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Agents.
tf 687 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

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Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 " $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Agents.
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION, are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month but not exceeding	3 " $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding	6 " $\frac{3}{4}$ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

A. G. HOGG & Co.
Agents, Sun Fire Office.
tf 676 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	$\frac{1}{8}$ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	$\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	$\frac{3}{4}$ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.
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GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

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A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

DE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1669 Hongkong, 1st August, 1868.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY
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BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

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RUSSELL & Co.
tf 306 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

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RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 " $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 951 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1868.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.

MORGAN LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents.
tf 2113 Hongkong, 7th November, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

UNION OF HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at Amoy for the Union of Hamburg Underwriters.

All documents to substantiate claims, against these Underwriters must be certified by us, or they will not be recognised.

(Signed) ELLES & Co.
tf 1562 Amoy, 8th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2096 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " $\frac{3}{4}$ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

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tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

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H. E. Susanna,	Meyboen	Ned.	bk	373	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Heather Belle,	Findlay	Brit.	bk	472	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Herzog Ernst,	Conrad	N. G.	bk		Melchers & Co	*Repairing*
Hongkong,	Freudenberg	?m.	sh	626	Chinese	
Hinda,	Sandberg	Nor.	bg	180	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Jacques de Molay,	?iond	Brit.	bk	319	Order	
Jane Spiers,	Brown	Brit.	bk	8??	Captain	Saigon
Java,	Mailhell	N. G.	bk	306	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Javerland,	Biggermann	N. G.	bk	580	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Joachim Christian,	Renner	N. G.	bk	427	Order	Yokohama
J. & Willem,	van Strete	Ned.	bk	412	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Joseph Hambro,	Mothe	Jen.	bk	285	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Havre
Kedron,	Hewitt	Brit.	bk	37?	Order	
Kelso,	Michael Vowell	Brit.	bk	550	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
La Serena,	J. Medina	Brit.	bk	880	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Lizzie,	Peak	Amr.	bk	450	Aug. Heard & Co	
Lola,	Urria	Span.	bk	190	Order	
Lorelei,	Ingermann	N. G.	bk	300	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Louisa,	Hansen	Dan.	bk	227	E. Schellhass & Co	
L. & Charles,	Broutaille	Fren.	bk	881	Carlowitz & Co	
Ludwig,	A. Hein	N. G.	bg	315	Siemssen & Co	
Luisito,	Hormaechea	Span.	bg	286	Remedios & Co	
Maggie,	Webster	Brit.	bg	222	Russell & Co	
Manfred,	Scott	Brit.	sh	585	Aug. Heard & Co	
Maley,	Clouth	Amr.	sh	212	Russell & Co	
M. Rosario,	Augtenoche	Span.	bk	251	Remedios & Co	
M. Elizabeth,	Von Gevel	Ned.	bk	340	Chinese	
Marie Susanne,	Hirigoyen	Fren.	bk	240	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Matador,	Kalckloser	N. G.	bk	363	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Mauritius,	Petersen	N. G.	bk	375	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Merle Blanc,	Feydt	Fren.	bk	451	Carlowitz & Co	
Morse,	Harris	Brit.	bk	609	Gilman & Co	
Meteor,	Patterson	Siam.	bk	305	Order	
Mikado,	Lempfort	N. G.	bk	310	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Mina,	Ygurtua	Span.	bk	480	Remedios & Co	
Music,	Klein	Brit.	bk	413	Order	
Navarino,	Nutt	Brit.	bk	4?2	Landstein & Co	
N. G. Kierkegaard,		Nor.	bk	464	Aug. Heard & Co	
Nellie Abbott,	Jordan	Amr.	bk	436	Olyphant & Co	*Ft or Charter*
Neu Granada,	Bauer	N. G.	bk	861	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
New York,	Monnich	Brit.	bk		Chinese	
Norseman,	Hansen	Siam.	sh	711	Chinese	
N. Constante,	Fabie	Span.	bg	232	Remedios & Co	
Odense,	Boysen	Dan.	sch	249	John Burd & Co	
Omar Pasha,	Hopper	Brit.	bk	398	Chinese	
Onward,	White	Brit.	sh	606	Rosario & Co	Melbourne, &c.
Orient,	Hallanbeck	N. G.	bk	276	E. Schellhass & Co	
Parsee,	Soule	Amr.	sh	643	Olyphant & Co	
Pekin,	Seymour	Amr.	bk	595	Russell & Co	
Peruvian,	Thompson	Amr.	sh	1158	Aug. Heard & Co	
Peterborough,	Orchard	Brit.	bk	560	Holliday, Wise & Co	
Premier,	White	Brit.	sh	486	Order	
Prosperity,	Talje	Siam.	sh	604	Chinese	
P. C. L. Meyer,	Muller	N. G.	bk	306	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Q. of England,	Hoffman	Siam.	sh	518	Chinese	
Rosalie,	Nelson	Swed.	bk	375	F. Degenaer	*Repairing*
S. Larrabee,	Thompson	Amr.	bk	1120	Order	
Saga,	Boo	Nor.	bk	501	John Burd & Co	*Repairing*
S. G. Glover,	Miller	Amr.	sh	910	Order	
Seadrift,	Staines	Brit.	bk	358	E. Schellhass & Co	Saigon
Shanghai,	Echevarria	Span.	bk	274	Remedios & Co	
Singapore,	Confucius	Ned.	bk	850	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Sophia,	Hinson	Siam.	bg	304	Chinese	
Sumatra,	J. Mullin	Amr.	sh	1040	Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco
Therese,	Bollo	Ital.	sh		Remedios & Co	*In Dock*
Ville de St. Lo,	Dubois	Fren.	bk	376	Captain	Saigon
Ville de Rivadavia,	Castillo	Span.	bg	261	Remedios & Co	
Volunteer,	Hutchinson	Amr.	sh	3088	Aug. Heard & Co	
Y. y 0 Hermanos,	Tremoyo	Span.	bk	480	Chinese	

WHAMPOA.

Vessel & Captain		Flag & Rig		Tons	Consignees	Destination
Clan Alpine,	Hutchison	Brit.	str	913	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore & Coasts
Dupleix,	Rousseau	Fren.	str	900	Messageries Imperiales	
Manila,	J. Bolden	Span.	str	510	Landstein & Co	

Sailing Vessels.

Vessel & Captain		Flag & Rig		Tons	Consignees	Destination
Ascona,	Jepsen	Dan.	sch	232	John Burd & Co	
Empress,	Hodgson	Brit.	bk	390	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Havre
J. Heinrich,	Woulbrand	N. G.	bk	151	Wm. Pustau & Co	Ningpo
Martha,	Koch	N. G.	bk	2?2	Melchers & Co	
Neville,	Homsworth	Brit.	sh	749	John Burd & Co	
Sophie,	Ohlsen	N. G.	bk	215	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Ningpo

MACAO.

Vessel & Captain		Flag & Rig		Tons	Consignees	Destination
Aurora,	N. Garcia y Garcia	C. Am.	sh	4?5	F. Degenaer	
Dallao,	Lavarello	C. Am.	sh	1116	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Dagmar,		Nor.	bk		Order	Java
Mahela,		Fren.	bk		Order	Callao
Neva,	Ornate	Rus.	sh	1400	Landstein & Co	Havana
Spark,‡	Wilson	Amer.	str	1??	Thos. Hunt & Co	
Spec,	Graves	Amr.	str		Thos. Hunt & Co	*Laid up*
Vanguard,	T. Hunter	Brit.	bk	656	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London

SWATOW.

In port on 2?st December, 1869.

Vessel & Captain		Flag & Rig		Tons	Consignees	Destination
Asphodel,	Narson	Amr.	bk	498	Bradley & Co	*Repairing*
Chloris,	Lund	N. G.	bk	308	Dircks & Co	Saigon
Clipper,	Happheysor	N. G.	sch	20?	Dircks & Co	Hongkong
Frederic Morie,		Fren.	bk	4??	Bradley & Co	Saigon
Glenaros,	Hicks	Brit.	sh	178	Dircks & Co	Singapore
Gustav,	Biehl	N. G.	bg	192	Dircks & Co	Saigon
Maria Miles,	Brauch	N. G.	bk	80?	Dircks & Co	Yokohama
Monro Castle,		Amr.	bk	40?	Master	Shanghai
Nipon,	Paulsen	N. G.	bk	381	Dircks & Co	*Uncertain*
Ocean Chief,	Pennie	Brit.	sh	748	Bradley & Co	Singapore
Oslo,	Petersen	Nor.	bk	413	Dircks & Co	Shanghai
Oberon,	Schmidt	N. G.	bk	357	Dircks & Co	*Uncertain*
Tartar,		Brit.	bk	52?	Bradley & Co	Singapore
The Cedars,		Brit.	bk	357	Ed. Vincent	Yokohama
Yarena,	Du Saar	Ned.	bk	265	Bradley & Co	Singapore
Yvonne,		Fren.	bk	290	Bradley & Co	Singapore

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No. 3794

Arriv[als]

Dec. 29, ESMERALDA, N... P. Koppelmann, W... Cassia and Tea.—S...
Dec. 29, AZOF, Brit. str... son, Foochow 25t... 27th, and Swatow 2... O. Co.
Dec. 29, PRINCIPESSA C... 2,200, N. Racchia, ...
Dec. 29, MISTI, French... Saigon 15th Decem... DER.
Dec. 29, INDIAN, Brit. ... Saigon 1st Novemb... wood.—CHINESE.
Dec. 29, CHELSEA, Brit. ... son, Sydney 31st O... DER.
Dec. 29, U.S.S. frigate ... English, from Maca...

Depart[ures]

Dec. 29, SUWONADA, str...
Dec. 29, JAVA, for Wha...
Dec. 29, ANNE, for Wha...
Dec. 29, BALMACARRA, ...
Dec. 29, AMIRAL PROTE...
Dec. 29, BELLE, for Ban...
Dec. 29, PEKIN, for Cap...
Dec. 29, MANFRED, for ...
Dec. 29, JOHANN WILHE...

Clearan[ces]

AT THE HARBOUR M... DECEMBER...
Martha, for Saigon.
Joseph Hambro, for Foo...
Samuel Larrabee, for Ma...
Sakura, str., for Yokoha...
Anna, for Whampoa.
Java, for Whampoa.

Passen[gers]

Per *Azof*, str., from Ea... 6 European and 61 Chi...

Repor[ts]

The British steamer *Az*... soon and fine weather ... sage.

Auction Sal[es]

J. M. ARMS... Sundry A...

WANTED on Bottom... Hull, Cargo and... Barque *Henriette Elisab*... Shanghai. Apply to ... WM...
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GEORGE ...
MERCHANT AND ... CALLAO AN... PERU
6m 2420]

NOTI...
MR. D. C. TATA hi... business of the Fi...
14d 2384 Hongkong, 18...

NOTI...
MR. H. H. WARDEN... in our firm from t...
tf 2311 China, 1st Dec...

MR. PAUL GERHAR... ALBERT GÜLTZOW... to sign our firm here an... date.
3m 2063 Hongkong, 1...

NOTI...
MR. THOMAS H. DE... a partner in our ... October, 1869.
L...
tf 2002 Hongkong, 2...

NOTI...
WE have this day adm... E. GALL as a Par...
tf 643 Hongkong, 1st...

MR. FRITZ RAPP ... thorized to sign o... tion, from this date.
F. BL...
tf 1166 Hongkong, 11...

NOTI...
I HAVE this day esta... Public Accountant, ... and General Commission ... C. LAN...
tf 1243 Hongkong, 1...

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HOLDING a Diplom... phia Dental Colleg... tice of his profession at ... *Residence*, 52, Wyndham S... sited at their homes if des... the teeth treated, and art... on gold, silver, vulcanite ... gum.
tf 1150 Hongkong, 14...

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A FEW Sets of these... are now vacant, and ... sonable terms. Apply to ... DOUGLAS ...
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IN various Parts of ... HOUSES with size, ... be seen at No. 47, *Wyndha*... THOS. W...
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JEWELLER AND ... 2 doors past the Hongk... QUEEN'S ... HONGKO...
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